Are you in it?

That is, have you an advertisement in the DAILY TIMES? If you haven't, why haven't you?

Victoria Daily Times.

USE LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE AT COCHRANE & MUNN'S

VOL. 16 VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1892. NO. 62

NOTICE.

HAVING NEW POSSESSION of the jewelry business formerly owned by A. A. Clayton, we will at once proceed to refit the same, and the large stock purchased at a low percentage on the dollar must be cleared out to make room for new goods already ordered. Those wishing good goods at very reasonable figures will do well to consult us at once.

We are also putting in new tools and appliances for manufacturing on a larger scale, both wholesale and retail. All kinds of manufacturing done to order at short notice.

Unset diamonds and other precious stones, which we will always have on hand, mounted to order. Watches and jewelry promptly and carefully repaired.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,
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JUST RECEIVED—DIRECT FROM EUROPE

A splendid assortment of the Celebrated

French and Italian Mandolines, Guitars

BANDURRIAS AND ZITHERS.

Also genuine English Tambourines, Nigger Bones, English and Anglo-German Concertinas. Also a fine assortment of Russian Gut Strings for Violins, Guitars and Banjos, to which we call special attention.

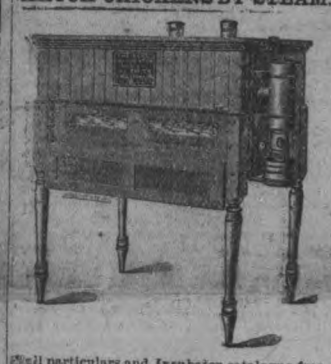
We have at present the finest assorted stock of Musical Goods in town, which we offer at low prices for cash.

C. A. LOMBARD & CO.
71 GOVERNMENT STREET.

YOU'LL BE SORRY!!

IF YOU DON'T GET YOUR JEWELERY MANUFACTURED & YOUR WATCHES REPAIRED AND ADJUSTED AT KINGHAM & MINOR'S. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF MANUFACTURING GOLD & SILVER JEWELERY INTO ANY SHAPE OR FORM. YOU FURNISH THE IDEA, WE DO THE REST. REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED. CHARGES MODERATE. ALL WORK GUARANTEED AT KINGHAM & MINOR'S 49 GOVERNMENT ST.

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM.



Full particulars and Incubator catalogue free.

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—:NEW:—

JAPANESE GOODS

Just received by last steamer, consisting of all kinds of Silk Goods, Tea Sets, Vases, Trays, Cabinets, Writing Desks, Screens, Chairs, Tables, Toys of all kinds, great variety of Curios, Bronzeware, etc. The finest lot of Japanese Goods in the city.

ROKUBAN CO.
150 GOVERNMENT ST.

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FRANCIS BOURCHIER, Notary Public, R.E.B.

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Collections made at every point.

Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

—AGENTS FOR—

WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y

RETALIATION THREATENED

United States Politicians Employ a New Weapon in the Behring Sea Fight.

A Bill to Abolish the Bonding Privileges Enjoyed by the Canadian Railways.

New Englanders Offer Objections—Goldwin Smith and Tupper Talk Foolishly.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senator Morgan's bill, introduced yesterday, withdrawing the bonding privileges granted to the Canadian Pacific railway by which the latter road can transport its freight free of duty into this country, is generally believed among Californians to be a retaliation on the British government for the Behring sea policy. If Morgan's bill should become law, the Southern Pacific would be vastly benefitted.

The president will take no further action in regard to the Behring sea matter until he has received a reply from Lord Salisbury to Secretary Wharton's note insisting upon a renewal of the modus vivendi of last year.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A Boston special to the Press says:—Senator Morgan's suggestion, that the United States should retaliate on British interests by shutting out the bonded goods from Canada, is of special importance to New England, since a large part of the bonded freight from Canada is shipped to Europe through New England ports. President H. M. Marey, of the Fitchburg road, said this morning: "It would make a great difference to Boston, for during the winter months, when the St. Lawrence is frozen, there is an immense amount of produce from all parts of the Canadian Dominion that comes across New England for shipment from our ports." President Frederick Jones, of the Boston and Maine, spoke of the great quantities of barley and other grain that came from the central parts of Canada and from Manitoba to be shipped from Boston or Portland. He said the Boston and Maine railway had just erected a large grain elevator for the purpose of loading the grain from the cars into the vessels, and they would arrange to construct another so as to provide such good facilities for handling the grain as to keep the immense trade in Boston.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A Washington special to the Recorder says: Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, who is in the city, says the policy of excluding Canadian goods from free transit across the United States, if rigorously followed, would bring Canada to terms inside of three weeks, and would dispose of all this sealing business in short order. Great Britain had no interest in the continuation of the destruction of the seal. On the contrary, all her interests ran the other way, Canada herself, had no very great interest in the matter, except a few Nova Scotians at long range and the British Columbians, who are reaping a rich harvest by the destruction of the seals.

TORONTO, March 11.—The Globe's special London cable says at a dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce last evening Sir Charles Tupper made a speech on "Canada. Her commercial resources." Canadian manufactories and exporters, he said, were smarting under the hardships of the McKinley tariff. It would not be long before the people would show their loyalty and integrity to the British empire by striking the United States a vital blow in return. Canada was in favor of uniting her interests as closely as possible with those of the mother country. She knew she had a granary with a capacity sufficient to supply England's needs. She could, in fact, send England all the wheat for flour which the latter needed for her great army of factory laborers. In exchange, Canada would take the manufactured articles of the mother country. Above all things Canada wanted Englishmen from England to emigrate with their muscle and capital to work her vast undeveloped resources.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Post this morning prints interviews with a a number of senators regarding retaliation upon Canada and England in the Behring Sea controversy. Senator Proctor said he would favor defence of United States rights by main strength. Senator Galliger does not believe retaliation will be resorted to. It would occasion damage to New England commerce, and he would hesitate to adopt extreme measures. He is of the opinion that the Senate ought to ratify the treaty. Senator Chandler said:—"If Great Britain, which kept off the sealing grounds for 80 or 100 years, while the Russians maintained the fisheries, now proposes, in spite of our willingness to make a treaty of arbitration, to send Canadian ships to kill seals out in the open sea with rifles, the barbarous practice heretofore practiced, I am in favor not of war, but of reasonable measures to hinder these Canadian ships. We should not make arrests and institute lawsuits, but we should exercise enough to keep them from killing seals. We should try to drive them away. If Great Britain sends her war vessels there we would ask Great Britain whether she means to protect by arbitrary force the seal poachers, for whose unlawful acts she has expressly denied her responsibility. She will not be likely to take that position. If she does, however, I would still avoid war and proceed to retaliation."

Mercier's Downfall.

MONTREAL, March 10.—Provincial Treasurer Hall, in speaking of the policy of the new government, said as far as financial matters went the intention was to cut down expenses without impeding any useful measure. Hall stated it was the positive intention of the government to prosecute the men who had been guilty of stealing from the public purse.

Mercier is said to have received the returns of the election with most bitter disappointment and to have finally taken leave of his friends with the exclamation: "Gentlemen, all is lost save honor." Mercier is seriously ill. The excitement and worry of the campaign combined with other causes made fearful inroads upon his constitution, and it is not likely he will ever again take a prominent part in public life. He may be compelled to take a voyage to Europe in order to restore his shattered health.

ESQUIMALT STATION.

A Scotch Member of Parliament Casts Doubts on the Loyalty of Canadians.

LONDON, March 10.—The question of the harbor of Esquimalt, on Vancouver Island, was raised in the House of Commons this afternoon, and was discussed with great zeal by Lord George Francis Hamilton, first Lord of the Admiralty, and several Liberal interrogatories. Hardly had this breeze died out, when the Behring Sea controversy was brought before the House by the questions addressed by Edward Temperley Gourley, the advanced Liberal member from Sunderland, and answered for the Government by Rt. Hon. James William Lowther, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office. Mr. Ronald Craufurd Munro Ferguson, Liberal member from Leith, led off in the matter of Esquimalt's defences by asking these questions from the First Lord of the Admiralty:—

"Does the site of the navy yard at Esquimalt belong to Canada or the Crown?"

"If Canada provides the stores, guns and sites, will she also provide the garrison?"

"Will the work of improving the defences of the harbor, including the plans of engineering and construction, be done by the Canadian Government or the Crown?"

"What rights of control, as regards stores, coal, support of the garrison in case of need, and harbor anchorage, has the commander of the Pacific fleet?"

"Are any advantages secured to Her Majesty's vessels at Esquimalt harbor, that are not accorded them in such foreign ports of the U. S., France or other civilized nations?"

"In case the proposed fortifications should be erected, would the guns mounted there be the property of Canada or the Crown?"

"Will the garrison of the harbor defences receive their orders from the Imperial or Canadian Governments?"

"If the garrison be put under the orders of the Canadian Government will the Home Government have any means of assuring itself of the support of the same for Her Majesty's fleet in times of war?"

"If, as has been suggested, Canada should decide to cast her lot with the United States, and become incorporated with that country, would she carry with her the guns and other portable equipments of fortifications?"

While making these interrogatories Mr. Ferguson was interrupted frequently by cries, of "Oh, oh!" ironic laughter and other noisy demonstrations of the ministerial majority. All his interrogatories after the one concerning the support of the Pacific fleet by the garrison, were delivered amid a storm of exclamations of remonstrance. This was due to the fact that the last six questions were put in such a way as to suggest that in times of war, or threatened war, the Imperial Government could not rely on the loyalty of the Dominion Government for support, and that, therefore, it was foolish to place in uncertain hands a fortified harbor that might be used as effectively against the Empire as for it. The impression left by his inquiries, and by the emphatic "Hear, hears," with which the last six questions were greeted by the Opposition was that he intended to say that Canada had drifted too far toward the United States to be trusted to co-operate with the mother country in case of trouble with the American Government. This was Lord Hamilton's view of the question, and he declined to answer any except the first three questions. Upon rising to reply to Mr. Ferguson's interrogatories, he said: "The site of the dockyards at Esquimalt belongs to the Crown, and the Canadian Government has reserved for Her Majesty's ships exclusively a part of the harbor. The Canadian Government will provide the site for the fortifications and the guns, and will be responsible for the manning of them. The hon. gentleman's other questions seem to have been put with the object of causing the inference to be drawn that, in time of trouble or danger, Canada will not be ready to co-operate with the Home Government in the common defence of both against the enemy that will threaten us. The Home Government must be excused, therefore, if I decline to answer hypothetical questions, which are prompted by suppositions at once injudicious and dangerous."

The close of Lord Hamilton's reply was greeted with Ministerial cheers, which had not died away when Mr. Ferguson was on his feet, asking, "I beg the First Lord of the Admiralty to answer my enquiry whether or not in the event of Canada's separating herself from Her Majesty's empire (cries, 'oh! oh! don't answer.') the guns stores and ammunition, as well as the fortifications, will belong to the Imperial Government." The House was in a hubbub when Mr. Ferguson sat down, and rang with cries of "order," "don't answer!" Lord Hamilton made no reply to Mr. Ferguson's repeated questions.

Under Secretary Lowther, of the Foreign office, in response to enquiries, said that all the commissioners had signed the joint report embodying the points upon which they were agreed as regards the protection and preservation of the seal industry. The points upon which no agreement could be arrived at, and these were the main points, he added, concerned the length of the season, and other questions which would be referred to the arbitration commission for settlement.

ENTOMBED IN A COAL PIT.

Three Hundred Miners Become Victims of an Explosion in a Belgian Colliery.

An Irish Magistrate's Cruel Treatment of Poor People on a West Coast Island.

The Standard Oil Trust Reported Likely to be Transformed Into a Company.

BRUSSELLS, March 11.—A frightful colliery disaster occurred at Anderlues. Three hundred miners are entombed, and serious fears are entertained that the explosion has cut off all access. Attempts made to reach the men are futile on account of the foul air. Three female miners have been rescued, but it seems certain that all the rest are dead.

Starving Fishermen Maltreated.

LONDON, March 11.—The inhabitants of Clare Island, off County Mayo, Ireland, mostly fishermen and miserably poor, recently resisted bailiffs who were sent to seize their property for creditors. The magistrate at the nearest town of the mainland, Lowisburg, summoned them to appear for resisting the officers. After hearing the testimony, he ordered the case to be heard next day in Westport, 13 miles away. Having no money to pay for conveyance, the islanders were forced to walk the entire distance that night, and, being poorly clad, suffered severely from the prevailing gale. Many would have perished had it not been for the kind-hearted villagers. Some of the women were unable to reach Westport. The magistrate, when the case was called, learning the latter fact, was incensed at what he termed disrespect of the law. After a long lecture, in which the great goodness of the crown was dilated upon, and how it tempered justice with mercy, bail been delivered by the magistrate, the islanders, who pleaded guilty, were ordered to be liberated if they gave bail for good behavour. As they had no friends in Westport and nothing of value of their own, the bonds were not furnished. There is much indignation throughout the country at the action of the magistrate.

Standard Oil Trust in Danger.

NEW YORK, March 11.—After an existence of ten years the famous, the greatest of all trusts, the Standard Oil Company is believed to be on the point of dissolution, owing to a recent decision of the Ohio Supreme Court that the trust was illegal. A special meeting of the holders of trust certificates has been called for Monday, March 21, to vote upon the question of terminating the agreement under which the monopoly has been operated. It is generally believed that a monster corporation will be effected at this meeting made up of the several different concerns which have been under the contract of the trust, though this belief is not shared by those who are supposed to speak for the Standard. According to those gentlemen, the different organizations will carry on their business as they did before the trust was organized.

The Japan Murder.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 11.—Senator Knight, of this city, will apply to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus to secure the freedom of Lieut. Hetherington, who killed Geo. Gower Robinson, in Japan, and is waiting trial before the U. S. Consul there under the provisions of the treaty between this country and Japan. Mr. Knight will contend that the U. S. Government has no power by treaty or otherwise to deprive one of its citizens of his constitutional rights to trial by jury. This includes the necessity of his indictment for a crime by a grand jury and his trial under indictment by a petit jury. As Congress has made no provision for the trial of cases such as Lieut. Hetherington's in a court of the United States, there is no person and no court authorized to try him, and he must go free.

Chinese Exodus.

OTTAWA, March 11.—The correspondence on the subject of restricting the Chinese exodus from Canada to the United States, was laid before Parliament yesterday. The Canadian Government wrote that it was not possible to apply effective protection to the border line of 3500 miles, and that no possible means exists by which effect could be given to the request of the United States Government.

Durham Miners Strike.

LONDON, March 11.—The Durham miners have decided to quit work in two weeks. The Scotch miners decline to strike, but have decided to work but five days a week.

The Durham miners, numbering 90,000, struck this morning against a 10 per cent. reduction in wages.

Liberal Unionist Elected.

DUBLIN, March 11.—The election to fill the seat for East Belfast, made vacant by the recent expulsion from the House of Commons of Edward H. Decobain, on the charge of gross immorality, has resulted in a victory for Wolff, the Liberal Unionist candidate.

British Defeated in Africa.

LONDON, March 11.—The Standard's Zanzibar correspondent telegraphs:—Unverified reports have been received that the British East Africa Company's troops sustained a defeat at the hands of a large force of natives, losing many men and arms.

The Wetmore at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 11.—Whaleback steamer Charles W. Wetmore, arrived yesterday afternoon with 2000 tons of coal from Nanaimo. She left that port Friday evening, making an average of ten and a half knots an hour during the trip. The journey was uneventful. The vessel came in without a pilot, and went right up to bunkers as if she had been here a hundred times before.

Ottawa News.

OTTAWA, March 11.—Mr. Mara introduced a bill in the House to-day to incorporate the British Columbia Southern Railway Company.

A terrible storm raged here last night and this morning. The telegraph poles for nearly a mile distance on Rideau street were broken like pipe stems near the middle. Owing to the weight of heavy snow and sleet on the wires, the electric cars are stopped on this route. The cost of the damage to the Electric Light Co., the Street Railway Co. and the Bell Telephone Co. will amount to nearly $50,000.

Yesterday, James Trow, who has been the principal "whip" of the Liberal party for many years, was defeated in South Perth by Mr. Fridham, Conservative. The majority is 15.

New Westminster Notes.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 11.—Henry and Frank Hazenton, aged 16 and 17, were arrested by constable Beaton yesterday, charged with breaking into Mud Bay school house, Surrey, stealing books and drawing obscene pictures upon the blackboards. The Hazenton boys are wanted at Blaine, Washington, on similar charges.

The Commonwealth (agricultural) paper has been bought out by Lewis & Greig, printers. A publishing company has been formed with Mayor Townsend as president.

Labor for Unemployed.

ADELAIDE, March 11.—The Minister of Public Works to-day promised a deputation of unemployed workingmen that the Government would expedite the construction of public works, so as to afford labor for the unemployed.

BERLIN, March 11.—The Leipsic municipal authorities announce that they will provide work for unemployed persons.

Rudini Brought to Order.

ROME, March 11.—An exciting scene in the Chamber of Deputies occurred to-day. Rudini reproached ex-Premier Crispi for discourtesy. Crispi replied in a similar vein. An exciting exchange of charges and counter charges occurred. The president of the chamber finally requested the Premier to respect the rules of the House.

Blackmailer Punished.

LONDON, March 11.—Maitland Francis Morland, tutor, of Oxford, was today sentenced to 10 years at hard labor for attempting to blackmail Lord Hothfield and others. This is a result of the exposure of Morland's schemes by Labouchere in "Truth."

Bishop of Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Archbishop Corrigan received an official letter from Rome this morning, announcing the appointment of Mgr. McDonnell as Bishop of Brooklyn. McDonnell has been private secretary to Archbishop Corrigan.

Member of Parliament Degraded.

LONDON, March 11.—Geo. Woodyatt, Hastings, member of Parliament for East Worchestershire, was sentenced to five years hard labor for embezzling £15,000 belonging to an estate of which he was trustee.

Expedition to Tanganyika.

LONDON, March 11.—African advices state that a Belgian expedition under Capt. Hinck has reached the west coast of Lake Tanganyika unmolested by the Arabs.

WILLIAMS' DIRECTORY CO.

The British Columbia Directory to be Issued by a Joint Stock Company.

Mr. R. T. Williams, who for a number of years has issued the B. C. Directory with credit to himself and the province, has found that the work is becoming too large an undertaking for one man and he is therefore promoting a joint stock company to issue the publication. The directory for 1892 was a most creditable publication and it was very largely circulated, but it is thought that if a joint stock company take the matter in hand a better directory can be issued and be circulated all over the continent, and in fact, on the other continents.

The new company is to have a capital stock of $25,000, $15,000 worth of which has been placed on the market, and already nearly half of that amount has been subscribed. The stock is divided into 1000 shares of $25 each, and no doubt the projectors will find it an easy matter to dispose of every share if they wish to do so, as not only Victorians, but every resident of the province is interested in the directory.

Mr. W. H. Bainbridge, who is floating the scheme, calculates that if 1000 copies are issued the company will be able to pay a dividend of 20 per cent. Of course this dividend will be increased as time goes on, as the company will do their own printing, have their type standing from year to year, and thereby save a lot of expense. They will also circulate the directory more than has been done before, and thus advertise the Province while working for their own interests.

Mr. R. T. Williams, who has had eight years' experience in the directory business, has consented to act as managing director, for a few years at least. His experience, backed by a good company, should make the directory equal to any on the continent.

Residence Changes Hands.

Mr. F. J. Richards, Jr., to-day sold Mr. W. J. McCaulay's residence, on the Dallas road to Dr. G. L. Milne, M. P. P. The consideration was $30,000. The house commands a beautiful view and is surrounded by two acres of land. Mr. McCaulay built it a few years ago, and has sold it on account of his intention to reside in Chili.

Clearing Sale.

Look out! Mickel & Grieve's clearing sale of underwear, crockery, etc., at [illegible]

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Hon. Mr. Turner Delivers the Budget Speech in Moving the Committee of Supply.

The Finances of the Country Said to be in a Satisfactory Condition.

The Opposition Severely Criticize the Financial Policy of the Government.

THURSDAY, 10th March, 1892.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Smith presented a petition from the Westminster & Vancouver Tramway Company against the act to amend the New Westminster & Vancouver Short Line Railway Company.

Mr. Nason presented two petitions from the ratepayers of Cowichan district praying for amendment to the Liquor License Act, also a petition from ratepayers in Westminster City of the same purport.

Mr. Kitchen presented a petition from ratepayers of Surrey against the validation of certain debentures.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved that the House go into committee of the whole to consider the question of supply to be granted to Her Majesty. He said: Mr. Speaker—In making this formal resolution preparatory to going into committee of supply, it is my intention, with your permission, to follow the time honored custom of reviewing the finances of the province, and to make a statement on its revenues and expenditure. As you are aware, sir, there his been, since the last session of this House, a very important change made in connection with the finances of the province. I think I am right in characterizing it as important, for it is of such a nature as to entirely alter the method hitherto pursued in respect of the public debt, its effect being to reduce the rate of interest that we shall pay on our loans, and it also enables the province at any time to secure money for all its legitimate requirements, with the certainty of getting it on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest rate of interest that the position of the province warrants. In introducing the Inscribed Stock Act, last session, I said that it was the intention of the Government to take advantage of a favorable condition of the money market, in order to float a loan preparatory to the conversion of the loans of 1877 and 1887. The rate of interest I then proposed, was 3½ per cent., and I assured you, sir, that I felt confident, though the rate of interest was low for a young province, still that the Government would succeed in placing it, and at such a price as to save considerable money in interest and sinking fund over the other loans. The plan of issuing this loan before attempting conversion was in order to have a British Columbia stock quoted on the London market, and thus to get a price fixed so as to enable the conversion of the old bonds to be dealt with intelligently.

For some months after the close of last session the money market owing to serious contingencies, was in a very condition, but in August last the Government was informed that a very bad favorable opportunity had arisen, and that undoubtedly, if immediate action were taken, the loan could be floated advantageously. It was felt that this was so important a matter, that no time should be lost, and it was decided that I should go to London at once. I may say that, as far as the journey was concerned, no time was lost, for I was dining in London in less that 13 days from the time of leaving Victoria. Immediately after arrival I set to work. The money market was, I found, in a very peculiar condition. New South Wales had a short time before, through its Agent General, made arrangements to float a large loan, but met with no encouragement, and withdrew; while the Dominion of Canada, only a few weeks before had met with the same experience. I was assured by a good many that there was not the ghost of a chance of our little known Province being successful in borrowing at so low a rate of interest, at anything like the price I contemplated. However, after fully enquiring into the matter I found that, though some of the large and favorite borrowers had not been successful, it was not at all on account of scarcity of money. On the contrary, money was plentiful and cheap, and it was rather from a feeling of caution on the part of investors. There was evidently an impression that some of the older colonies had debts quite large enough; but, on the other hand, British Columbia, though hardly known in the London money market, was evidently coming to the front. There was an idea afloat that it was a growing country, that its resources were great, and that the development of these resources must cause prosperity. These ideas, though not very decided, were manifestly increasing, and led to the belief that British Columbia was a safe country to which to lend money.

After consulting a number of the most eminent financiers, to whom I had the good fortune to be introduced, I found they were of the opinion that the opportunity for British Columbia was good, mainly from the growing conviction of the value of this Western Province. We, were, in fact, just in the nick of time; that, in the words of the late Baron Rothschild, it was the psychological moment. They, however, thought the price we named—86 for a 3 per cent. loan—was far too high, as it at once placed British Columbia above many of the well known borrowers, and only a little below the Dominion. Their view was that we could not expect the public generally to invest in 3 per cent. at anything over 83, and that we should be doing very well to get that price. Such being the prevailing opinion, I realized that the admirable scheme that had been proposed to me by our Government brokers, Messrs. Woolston & Beeton, was greatly in the interest of the Province. They had secured an agreement with a number of the most influential financial firms and corporations in London for my acceptance, offering to guarantee the whole of the loan at the price of 86. After very carefully considering it, I decided that the safe plan was to accept this guarantee as probably without it the loan—being the first of the kind for British Columbia—might not be subscribed. The acceptance of this guarantee not only secured success, but it also secured the whole of these influential guarantors in the interest of the provincial credit.

It will be seen by the papers, relating to the loan, laid before the House, that the issue was very largely advertised in England and Scotland. This advertising of a three per cent. Inscribed stock for British Columbia drew the attention of people all over Great Britain to our Province, and the circulars that I issued to accompany the prospectus, giving in a condensed form particulars respecting the business of the Province, helped to enlighten a large number about the resources and capabilities of British Columbia, and created a great deal of interest. The applications from the general public for the loan amounted to about £117,000, the balance of the £200,000 had to be taken by the guarantors, who were responsible for the whole. This showed conclusively that the Province had got the highest price possible for its issue, and pointed to the fact that the commission paid to the guarantors, was all saved by the higher price we thus obtained. The success of the loan gave British Columbia at once a very prominent place in the quotations on the stock exchange. The position and value of a country's loans—its credit in fact—is shown by the price at which the public will buy its securities, that is, the rate of return that investors are willing to accept for their money. The higher the position and credit of the country are, the lower investors are willing to take for their money. On referring to the list of subscribed loans we find they rank as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Dominion of Canada 3% at 95½ returns to investors, including bonus	3	3	3
2. Ceylon 3% at 93½	3	5	9
3. Cape of Good Hope 3½% at 93½	3	11	10
4. British Columbia 3% at 86	3	12	2
5. South Australia 3½% at 95½	3	13	9
6. Victoria 3½% at 95½	3	15	0
7. New Zealand 3½ at 93½	3	15	6

And others still higher.

This shows that the cost to British Columbia for her new loan is less than that of all the Colonies but three; and recent advices quote British Columbia three per cents as held at 86⅛, and that, after the half year's dividend of £1. 10s. per cent had been paid, thus indicating that they may reach 87 to 88 per cent before the next dividend is due. This is of much importance for our conversion scheme. I have heard it said that British Columbia would have done better by borrowing at a higher rate of interest, and in the old form by bonds, and that by issuing in that way at say, 3½ per cent, all the money she wanted could be got in the Province, and heavy charges for exchange and incidentals would thus have been saved. But I think I can show you that the new method is infinitely better and cheaper. The advocates of higher interest say that the increased rate enables you to sell nearer to par, and consequently effects a saving in the discount. But, if we refer to the Stock Exchange quotations, we find that the loans at low rate of interest seem to be the favorites, and buyers are well satisfied to take three per cent. at a better proportionate price than those bearing a higher rate of interest. This feeling in favor of threes arises no doubt from the greatly increased value that will attach to such loans as they approach redemption, owing to the large bonus. I was was very careful to ascertain before issuing the 3 per cent., whether a 3½ per cent. would be as good or better for our province. I found that really there need be no doubt on the subject, for though I could get a 3 per cent. guaranteed at 86, I could not get a 3½ per cent. thought of at over 93, and it was doubtful at that. Now, a 3½ issue at 93 would have cost us yearly, including the bonus on redemption, £3 16s 5d. per cent., while our 3 per cent. at 86 only costs us £3 12s. 2d. I refer to our loan as costing £3 12s. 2d. per cent. In reality what we pay out yearly on it is £3 9s. 9d. per cent. It arises in this way: As for every £100 nominal we issue we only receive £86. Three pounds per annum in £86 equals £3 9s. 6d. per cent. The discount of £14 is provided for in our sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum. This sinking fund pays off the entire loan in rather under 50 years.

To illustrate our position still further: Compare the present loan with that of 1887. The rate of interest on that issue was 4½ per cent., and the loan sold at 98½—a very good price, indeed, at the time; but the cost to the Province at this rate is £4 11s. 6d. per cent. That loan should, in order to have been as cheap to the Province as the 3 per cents. have been sold at £120. At that price it would have cost us £3 12s. 8d. per cent. Before passing on, I wish to refer to the bogey of discount. This seems to frighten some people, though all the best loans were below par (even English consols). They would quite agree, that to borrow money at 3½ per cent. is very cheap, but the discount staggers them. Well sir, what are the facts? Take our loan—it is nominally for $200,000 at 3 per cent.—but, in reality, what we borrow is £172,000, not, it is true, at 3 per cent., but at a little under 3½ per cent. The true test is, what does your money cost you? At present it costs British Columbia £3 9s. 9d, and at the end of 50 years £14 additional has to be paid, but this £14 is all provided for in the sinking fund, which pays off the whole. If the advocates of higher interest would think, they would see the folly of their proposition. Say, for instance, the loan was issued at 3½ per cent. instead of 3. At that price they would not get par at any rate until the credit of the Province is established, and they would still have to set aside one per cent. per annum sinking fund—so they virtually throw away half per cent.; and when you consider that one per cent. per annum pays off the debt in less than 50 years, it is easy to realize the fact that the half per cent. extra paid for interest might have been used instead to pay off half the debt.

Now sir, as to be able to borrow in the Province, it is possible we might have got the £200,000; but certainly at not so low a cost, and we should have done nothing to place the credit of the Province on a good footing. We had to look to the future. It is certain that loans will have to be resorted to from time to time in order to get money for great public works. It was felt to be of the utmost importance with respect to our finances that the Province should not have to depend on financial companies or a limited number of private lenders, but should be able to go to the world for its money, and that it should know beforehand, with approximate certainty, what it will have to pay. The system instituted has fully accomplished this. The Provincial securities are now regularly bought and sold on the London market, and their value is known. Then, when additional money is required, the Government in power can rely on floating their loans at near the market rates, and at a very small cost for incidentals. Having referred to expenses I may say, sir, that the cost for issuing our £200,000, appear to be heavy, the expenses attending the first loan of the kind being greater than in future would be necessary. In the present case, though we have only issued £200,000, arrangements have been made for the issue of the additional £500,000 authorized to be raised and the expenses already incurred cover a great part of that required for the whole issue. The foundation has been laid and any future borrowing will simply be by adding to the present three per cent. loan and this can be done at near the price of the day, at very small cost. I may add that the cost of the present loan, when conversion is complete, will not be over 1⅝ per cent. and any further issues will cost about 1¼ per cent.

I have said that the position obtained by the Province will enable it to get what money it requires, and to get it cheaply, but there is a qualification to put in here. Borrowing must be with discretion. I have already referred to the impression in the minds of financiers in London, last year, that some of the great colonies had borrowed quite as much as they ought to do, and, therefore, though their loans stood at a good price, they found it difficult to get more money. The same would apply to British Columbia. As long, however, as her borrowings are mainly for the purpose of such public works as will tend to improve and develop the province, and thereby increase the population and revenue without unduly taxing the people, there will now be no difficulty in obtaining all the money she can legitimately require, and at the easiest rates. But the line must be drawn there.

Our present position, as I shall show more fully, when I deal with the question of revenue, makes it plain that loans wisely expended add to the revenue, and hence increases the security of the lender. Our estimate of revenue for 1890, based on the result of the current year, shows that though, owing to the change in the land laws, the revenue under land sales will be stationary and even fall off; still the revenue from other sources is more than that of the past year. There is, in fact, a healthy increase in the total. This is of the utmost importance, in view of the contemplated early conversion of the old loans. I have alluded to the reduction of revenue from land sales. This arises, sir, from the change in the land laws, by which public lands are withdrawn from sale, except under special circumstances, thus keeping the capital of the country in the form of its public lands in the hands of the Province, only to be disposed of to actual bona fide settlers. It is confidently believed that though this withdrawal of lands from sale in large blocks will reduce the revenue from that source for a time, it will soon produce more revenue from the increased number of settlers on the land. There is no disputing the fact that increased population adds to the wealth of the Province, and 100 settlers each owning 160 acres is better for our credit than eight large proprietors with 2000 acres each. I touch on this matter here, sir, because the credit of the Province—the quotation of its securities—is so intimately connected with its revenue, and it is important to call attention to the fact, that, though for a time our receipts from land sales may decline, our other sources of revenue steadily give an increase without an increase of taxation, and that the Province, besides this revenue, is keeping in reserve, in its hand, the strongest card in the form of its 200,000,000 acres of public land as a security for investors.

By your permission, Mr. Speaker, I will now turn to the public accounts and estimates. As the estimates for next year are based on the results of the past and the present year, I will first take up the public accounts to 30th June last. The revenue for that year exceeded the estimate made of it by some $50,000. This arose principally from real property tax, which showed $16,000 increase; registry fees increase, $26,000; personal property, $6000; and Provincial revenue, $7800. These hardly call for comment. They indicate, however, pretty clearly the progress of the province. The expenditure for the same time exceeded the revenue by $110,000. This arose largely from the decision of last session to go on with large public works early in the year, and the House voted some $138,000 for this purpose, which was brought to account in 1890-1. When on the estimates last year, I said that at the end of the year we should probably have in hand some $80,000, we really, however, found ourselves on the 1st of July last with considerably more to begin the next year on, as owing to receipts from sources independent of regular revenue we had $135,000. To arrive at our position when the next financial year begins on 1st July next we have to take into account the receipts up to date; but, as by far the largest part of our revenue comes in during the last half of the year, we have to estimate it. We find, sir, pretty conclusively that it will come to such an amount as to leave us to begin 1892-3—the year for which the estimate now in your hands is framed—with about, including loan, $800,000.

If we now refer to these Estimates for 1892-3, we find the revenue put down at $1,055,464, an increase over the amount for the present year of about $150,000. There is an increase of $5000 from miners' certificates. This is likely to arise under the mining developments now in progress in Kootenay and elsewhere. General mining receipts, for the same reason, give an increase of $4000; and, as prosperity should add to happiness, we put down an increase of $1000 under marriage licenses. I am not sure whether any members of this House will help to increase this personally. Then, under provincial property tax, there is an increase of $25,000; wild land, $15,000, this latter arising from the change in rate; provincial revenue tax, increase $5000; registry fees, increase, $15,000. These are the most important sources of increase. They hardly require comment. They arise, as I have before said in referring to last year, principally from the growth of population and wealth. There are, however, two lines of revenue which, in the usual course, would show a large increase, but which we put down the same as last year. These are land sales, $200,000, and real property tax $100,000. They are very important factors in our revenue, and call for special notice. As you are all fully aware, under the new Land Act, no public lands is to be sold in large blocks, consequently an actual reduction in revenue might be looked for under this head. The land that will be disposed of to actual settlers coming principally, as it virtually does, under the pre-emption clause, will produce small revenue for a time; but there is a quantity of land acquired, or to be acquired, under the old act, the payment for which will come into next year. And, beyond this, as the Governor in Council can sell land by auction for townsites and other special purposes, these sales will undoubtedly for some length of time produce a considerable revenue, while in a few years the pre empted lands will give a steadily increasing revenue from real and personal property tax.

The other important line of revenue put down the same as the present year is the real property tax. This at first sight may look to be incorrect as, especially in view of the general increase of wealth, this amount should augment; but there is a special cause for this sum being apparently stationary—it is not really so. It comes largely from the great increase of municipalities. There are applications in now for, I think, seven new municipalities, and as they take the real property tax it will sweep out of our revenue some $30,000; so that in reality there is a larger amount paid under this head than now, but so much of it goes into the pockets of the municipalities. Of course, sir, on the other hand, the formation of municipalities should reduce our expenditure, as when they get the tax they are supposed to do all their own public works. I say supposed, but there is a supposition the other way, too. It is often remarked that these municipalities after being formed do not tax themselves, but look to the Government still to carry on their public work. This, I hardly think, can be the case from what we know of the representatives from the district where these municipalities are as thick as blackberries. They would never consent to take public money under such conditions! There is one very important line which I have left to the last. It is that of the grant per capita from the Dominion Government. This gives an actual increase of $26,213, the total being now, $74,213, based on a population of 92,767. We have hitherto been paid on a population of 60,000. This is an important gain, but we have every reason to believe that the population is at least 110,000 to 115,000, and very strong representations have been made by the Government to the Dominion on this point, showing, I think, conclusively, that we are entitled to some $8000 or $10,000 more.

On turning now to the other side we find the expenditure is $1,273,550, an excess over revenue of $218,090. This excess, however, has been fully provided for by the loan, which was raised especially for the purpose of carrying on extensive public works and a general survey, without which the country will either stand still or recede. The largest expenditure, it will be seen, is under public works, which amounts to $411,350—about a third of the whole. It is unnecessary for me to weary the House by going into the details of the expenditure It is carefully calculated with the view to promoting the welfare and progress of the Province. The next large line of expenditure is that for education, $211,790; but from this has to be debucted the refund from cities of $42,000, leaving $169,790 as the total—an increase of $22,000 over the current year. This is one of the growing expenditures that must be risen to, and of which we cannot complain. It is certain that with our pleasant climate and surroundings, the main cause for this expenditure—children—will steadily continue to increase, and must be provided for. It reminds one of Tennyson's Brook. "Men may come and men may go, but I go on for ever." But as this is a subject on which the Minister of Education has had so much experience, I will leave this steady increase for him to revel in, adding thereto the amount on the estimates some $24,000 for school buildings. There is a moderate increase under the head of Civil Government Salaries of about $12,000, and Administration of Justice Salaries, $13,000, arising simply from increase of work and the extension of the Government offices throughout the Province.

In view of the important financial arrangements which we propose shortly to conclude, I refer to the conversion of the old debts. It is important to notice the expansion of our revenue. In 1888-9 it was $706,779, and in 1892-3 it will be at least $955,464, an increase of about 50 per cent. It is evident that by 1895-6 it will amount to $1,600,000 at least, and that without additional taxation. The increase of expenditure in the current term has been somewhat less than 50 per cent., and a large part of this expenditure being for public works, which in that term amounts to $1,353,000. This, of course, is paid for by the loans. If we eliminate this from the expenditure, we find that in 1888 the cost of running the country was $610,403, and in 1892-3 $862,200. Thus, whilst revenue has in that time increased 50 per cent., expenditures, including the heavy sums for education, has increased only 36 per cent. In reference to the conversion of the old loan, I wish to explain that the issue of the £200,000 was preparatory to this. By this issue we get a British Columbia 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock quoted on the London market, and thereby are able to arrive at the real value of our securities, thus enabling conversion to be intelligently dealt with. Should we succeed in converting these old loans, it will save the country about $20,000 in interest and sinking fund, and release, for the use of the Province, about $300,000 of sinking fund now lying idle in London.

Under miscellaneous, there is an increase of about $20,000. There are some very important and beneficial expenditures grouped here, notably, $5000 for the Imperial Institute and $5000 for the Chicago World's Fair. All agree that the Province should be represented at those great centres, and we hope to do it well. It will be seen that the Government has not overlooked the sick and poor, the vote for hospitals and charities being $42,000, or $12,000 over last year. This is a vote which commends itself to British Columbians. It expresses their proverbial liberality. I

Continued on page 3.

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11:20 p.m	Lv	Pt Towns'd Lv	12:00 p.m.
4:30 p.m	Ar	Victoria Lv	8:30 p.m.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF SEATTLE.

WHATCOM ROUTE.

5:30 p.m	†Lv	Tacoma Ar	4:30 p.m.
9:00 p.m	Lv	Seattle Lv	2:30 p.m.
12:17 a.m	Lv	Pt Towns'd Lv	11:30 a.m.
2:45 a.m	Lv	Anacortes Lv	9:15 a.m.
7:30 a.m	Ar	Fairhaven Lv	8.00 a.m.
6:15 a.m	Ar	Sehome Lv	7:15 a.m.
4:30 a.m	Ar	Whatcom Lv*	6:00 a.m.

SNOHOMISH RIVER ROUTE.

5:30 p.m	†Lv	Tacoma Ar	4:30 p.m.
7:00 a.m	*Lv	Seattle Ar	2:00 p.m.
8:45 a.m	Lv	Edmonds Lv	12:30 p.m.
10:30 a.m	Lv	Muckilteo Lv	10:45 a.m.
12:00 m	Lv	Marysville Lv	9:30 a.m.
2:00 p.m	Lv	Lowell Lv	8:00 a.m.
3:00 p.m	Ar	Snohomish Lv*	7:00 a.m.

STEAMER EDITH.

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11:00 p.m	†Lv	Seattle Ar	3:00 p.m.
		Kingston Lv	
12:30 a.m	Lv	Pt Madison Lv	3:10 p.m.
3:00 a.m	Lv	Pt Gamble Lv	11:00 a.m.
4:00 a.m	Lv	Pt Ludlow Lv	10:00 m.
6:00 a.m	Ar	Pt Towns'd Lv	8:00 a.m.

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TIME TABLE No. 16,

Taking effect Jan. 15, 1892.

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New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

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For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

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Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

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The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

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RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 15.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Tuesday, October 20th, 1891.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING SOUTH. READ UP.

No. 1 Passenger Daily.	STATIONS.	No. 3 Passenger Sat. and Sun.	Miles from Wellington.
Ar. 12.30 p.m.	VICTORIA	Ar. 6.35 p.m.	78
12.20 "	RUSSELLS	6.25 "	77
12.10 "	OAKLANDS	6.14 "	76
11.45 a.m.	COLWOOD	5.51 "	73
11.30 "	GOLDSTREAM	5.39 "	71
10.50 "	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	4.54 "	65
10.40 "	COBBLE HILL	4.44 "	63
10.27 "	Skutz Falls	4.30 "	61
10.17 "	KOKSILAH	4.20 "	59
10.12 "	DUNCANS	4.14 "	58
9.56 "	SOMENOS	3.57 "	55
9.36 "	CHEMAINUS	3.37 "	51
Dep. 8.30 "	NANAIMO	Ar. 3.00 "	46
Ar. 8.25 "	WELLINGTON	Dep. 2.30 "	40
Dep. 8.10 "			

COING NORTH. READ DOWN.

No. 2 Passenger Daily.	STATIONS.	No. 4 Passenger Sats. and Suns.	Miles from Victoria.
Dep. 8.00 a.m.	VICTORIA	Dep. 2.30 p.m.	1
8.04 "	RUSSELLS	2.44 "	4
8.14 "	OAKLANDS	2.54 "	11
8.20 "	COLWOOD	3.00 "	14
8.34 "	GOLDSTREAM	3.14 "	18
8.54 "	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	3.34 "	28
9.07 "	COBBLE HILL	3.47 "	31
9.17 "	Skutz Falls	3.57 "	33
9.22 "	KOKSILAH	4.02 "	35
9.36 "	DUNCANS	4.16 "	40
9.56 "	SOMENOS	4.36 "	43
10.12 "	CHEMAINUS	4.52 "	48
Ar. 10.30 "	NANAIMO	Lv. 5.10 "	53
Dep. 11.00 "	WELLINGTON	Ar. 6.00 "	62
Ar. 12.15 p.m.	NEW WESTMINSTER	Lv. 7.30 a.m.	79

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

[Continued from page 2.]

have not yet referred to the expenditure under Public Debt. This has gone up about $41,000, and arises largely from the new loan, being for sinking fund and interest, $38,800. This of itself strikingly shows the advantage of the new loan and its cheapness. If you compare it with the other loan you see that whilst this cost $38,800 annually, the 1887 loan cost $68,288, and the 1887 cost $58,200. These figures speak for themselves. As has been already stated, the excess of expenditure over revenue has been provided for by the loan, so that at the end of the next financial year—that is, on 30th June, 1893—we shall still have on hand approximately $600,000, and that with an increasing revenue.

I don't think, Mr. Speaker, it is necessary for me to say much more at this time, as owing to the very dry character of the subject, I feel sure that all honorable gentlemen will be getting wearied. I have endeavored to show in as condensed a manner as possible the exact position of our finances at the present time, and the probabilities for the future. I have fully explained the issue of the 3 per cent. loan, and the advantage to the province of that transaction, and I have alluded to the importance of being cautious now that the province can borrow cheaply, not to borrow too much. All this, sir, has been of the nature of dry figures. I might have been tempted to branch off into poetry to relieve the monotony, but the eye of the junior member for Yale prevented me, and I remember when on one occasion I did venture on a flight of that kind, he raised the House on me, and, as a result, we had hardly anything else but poetry during the rest of the session, the whole led by the hon. gentleman who still so earnestly watches me, and who presently will essay to demolish all I have said. But he will, if he tried, only waste his power, and so he had better advise his fellow members of the Opposition and also the dependent Independents that our position is too strong. I now move that you do leave the chair. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Beaven, while admitting that the subject of the Finance Minister's speech was very dry, said it was one of great importance. Hon. Mr. Turner had departed from the usual course in discussing the estimates in his speech. Other departures from the ordinary course were also made in not notifying him of the time it was proposed to move the House into committee of supply, and in not having a printed statement of the finances of the province placed before the House. It was customary to present to the House a statement of revenue and expenditure, but the Government now chose to leave them in the dark with regard to these matters. While the Attorney General was moving for royal commissions he thought one might be appointed to look into the finances of the province. The members of both sides of the House wanted to be informed as to the finances, but they were unable to obtain any independent information on the subject. There was a finance committee but he did not say the fault rested with this committee. The fault, he thought, was in placing so many members on the railway committee where all their time was taken up. There might be no ulterior object in repressing this information, yet it was strange that it should not be obtainable. He had asked for returns showing the House copies of all Orders in Council, or other documents or agreements issued, entered into, or made, under the authority of the "Inscribed Stock Act, 1891," or the "British Columbia Loan Act, 1891," together with copies of all reports, correspondence, and telegrams received or sent by any member, or agent, or officer of the Government in connection with these Acts. The returns were only made two days ago, and then they were not complete. It seemed to be the policy of the Government to keep the House and the country in ignorance with regard to the finances. According to the statutes a detailed statement should be prepared and placed before the House showing the receipts and expenditures up to the 31st December, and not even an abstract statement was made. He was prepared to give the Finance Minister credit for doing his best in negotiating a loan for the province; but it was not necessary that the Hon. Mr. Turner should make himself ridiculous by taking credit for doing what no other Finance Minister ever did before. He had to be guided by the conditions of the market, and the House would have to be contented when he did the best he could do under the circumstances. He could not see anything very laudable in the transaction. The province sold bonds to the amount of £200,000, for which it will have to pay £200,000 in cash, and only received $800,000. There was very little realized by the transaction that he could see. With regard to the 3 per cent. it might be said it was good for the investor, but he did not know that it was so good for the Province. The reason why this stock was so readily floated on the British market, was probably owing to the smallness of the sum and the fact that the Province had always met her obligations in the past when they fell due. He thought, however, that British Columbia capitalists might have done as well for the Province as the British capitalists. With regard to the estimates, he said, that past experience showed they were so unreliable it was almost useless to discuss them. He was surprised at the rate the country was going ahead on the wrong side of the ledger. The difference between actual receipts and expenditures was very marked. This was brought about it would be said by large expenditures for necessary improvements; but the results were certainly far from satisfactory. Were the large receipts for land sales and school rebates eliminated the increase would largely be perceptible, even though the population of the country was increasing largely. If the receipts were properly collected, he believed there would be a marked difference in this respect. There was something ridiculously wrong with regard to the amount realized for land sales or in the Finance Department. The revenue from land sales was $240,000, and it was said lands were sold at $5 an acre; yet the returns before him showed that the average price received for lands sold during the past year was only $1. In one or two instances $2.50 was obtained, and a larger sum for townsite lands. This showed an alarming state of affairs, and proved his contention was true that the price of land should not be made by any officer, but should be fixed. Then he noticed the returns he had called for were marked with the words, "Please return to the Lands and Works Department." These returns were the property of the House and should be printed so that any member could have access to them when he wanted them. He hoped the printing committee would see that they were printed. But the Government fixed these things. They put a majority of Government supporters on the committees and quietly told them what they did not want printed. They did not want any such information sent abroad. This kind of a Government should come to a termination, as a government for the people and by the people was what was wanted. All the good acts of the Government were done at the instigation of those who oppose them. He hoped these returns would be printed and given to the country, that it might see what was being done with the lands.

Mr. Kellie admitted that last session the Government were liberal in their appropriations for the district he represented, but this year he was sorry to say, he was in the soup. The Lieutenant Governor in his speech was pleased to refer to the wonderful mineral resources of the Kootenay district, and he was almost led to believe that $100,000 would be spent in helping to develop the mineral resources of his district, which he believed was the richest on the continent. He found that in the estimates an appropriation of $19,000 was made for roads and trails, which sum he declared would be totally inadequate to the needs of the district. At least $12,000 or $15,000 more would be needed for these improvements. West Kootenay was never spoon fed. Last year it contributed $31,000 toward the revenues of the Province, and it was but just that the Government should make more liberal provision for the necessities of the district. He also took the Government to task for its action with regard to the Slocan reserve. The reserve, he claimed, was put on through the representation of one Chas. Taylor, manager of the Kootenay Safe Deposit House, and a man of no reputation. He thought the Government should have consulted its agent in the district, and considered the interests of those men who made applications in good faith and in accordance with the laws for these lands—men, too, who did a great deal more than the Government toward bringing to the notice of the world the great mineral wealth of the country, and in developing the same.

To give an idea of the importance the mining industry was assuming Mr. Kellie stated that the property on Toad Mountain was now valued at a million and a half. But this was not the only mine. There were numbers of camps of undoubted wealth at Toad Mountain, Ainsworth, Kaslo, Slocan, and then to the north others which would give as good accounts in the near future—in the Lardeau, Fish Creek, Illecillewait and Duncan rivers. It was necessary that trails should be built around Trout Lake and up Fish Creek from the Lardeau; also in the Slocan and Kaslo divisions, and other places, where the country was rough and miners could not be expected to carry in large packs on their backs. If the Government was liberal in helping to develop the resources of this district he would not be surprised to see it turning out $5,000,000 in bullion annually in a short time. He thought the Province should have a geologist to report on the mineral resources of the country and he would like to have seen an appropriation of $400 for this purpose. This would be capital well invested as the outside world would be given reliable information. He also thought the Government might at least give the district a live Government agent,—one who would take an interest in his work and at least make himself acquainted with the needs of the district.

Mr. Hall took Mr. Kellie to task for presuming to intimate that the Government agent for Kootenay was incompetent.

Col. Baker said that when the House heard Mr. Kellie it listened to his (Col. Baker's) tale of woe. He was in the same position.

Mr. Semlin said the Government could not be otherwise than dishonest. As soon as it found that something the Opposition approved of was acceptable to the people it immediately adopted it. They were practically forced into the position, with regard to the school and land laws, and if they were honest in their first views they could not be trusted to carry out the second. It would be like trusting Lord Salisbury to carry out a Home Rule law for Ireland. They were ostensibly forced into the position they took, and some of the members of the Government said plainly they did not beleive in it. The fault he found with regard to the policy of the Chief Commissioner was intensified and bore out what he had said when the redistribution was brought up. He found by reference to the estimates that the difference between the appropriations for several districts was not marked, in comparison to the revenues contributed by them. Some districts which contributed $100,000 toward the revenue received appropriations to the extent of 20 per cent of this amount, as in his own constituency; while others which contributed $10,000 received in return $8,000, $10,000 and even $12,000. It might be said that he was a demagogue for trying to raise sectional feelings, but it was this system of feeding small districts with public works to the neglect of the larger districts, that righteously caused a sectional feeling. If the estimates were compared it would be seen that grave injustice was done those who had urged for public works for years, while smaller and newly created districts were given those very public works. Victoria district contributed $22,000 and thd appropriations for it amounted to $16,000. The Islands district contributed $2,220 and $5,000 was to be expended on it—fully 100 per cent. more than it contributed. Public works were needed as much in the interior; but they did not get them. He cited as instances where new public works were year after year neglected, the Yale-Drynoch trail, a road from Lytton to Foster's Bar (which was petitioned for many years), the Savona's Ferry and Nicola road, bridge over Dead Man's Creek, a bridge across the Thompson river at Kamloops; road from Nicola to Granite Creek, and also a road along Nicola Lake. In Alberni district, a new creation, which contributed $7,000 it could get a return of $5,000 and afford to make such improvments. This iniquity would not be seen by the Government. He did not blame the Island members of the executive for this state of affairs being brought about, but the Premier and Chief Commissioner who represented the Mainland and proved traitors to their trust. He noticed nothing was set aside for Crofters, and it might be a relief to know that nothing was to be done in this direction. What the $500 set aside for a Royal Commission to enquire into the water rights on Pavilion Mountain meant he could not understand. The sum was insignificant, but the question would be of great importance to the whole province He did not see the consistency of saying the revenues were steadily increasing, while the province was continually requiring to borrow money. There was one matter of congratulation, however. He had to congratulate the Attorney-General on his establishing a separate Government organ. It was a singular thing to see a member of the Government instituting an action for libel against a Government organ, and then establishing a second Government organ while the first posed as a like instrument. He could not see where the harmony was going to come in when both organs presumed to advocate the policy of the Government.

Mr. Martin did not think there was any rule to compel the Finance Committee to bring in a report before the House went into committee of supply. With reference to a petition for a bridge across the Thompson River at Kamloops, he stated that the petition had been forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, who had the matter under consideration. The Government, he said, had to cut the coat according to the cloth in its possession, and no matter how much it wished it could not give the large amounts asked for by the several districts. He hoped to secure more for Yale in the supplementary estimates. He thought that Mr. Kellie, who was called a millionaire by one of the papers, was too large in his ideas.

Mr. Kellie, by way of explanation, informed the House that he was not a millionaire, although the Attorney-General's paper said that he was. He only wished he was worth one-twentieth that amount and he would give it to the Attorney-General's paper to help wipe out "that disgraceful paper the Colonist, with its flaming headings."

Mr. Sword took objection to the estimates. He thought the appropriations should be increased as the revenues of the districts increased. This could be decided by referring to the assessments to be made for the current year. The Finance Minister almost led the House to believe that certain municipalities were realizing taxes on valuably property. This was not the case, however, but he thought provision should be made to give back to the municipalities the taxes it imposed on realty in them. The municipalities would get better value for the amount expended on roads, as it was to their interest to see that it was properly done. The Premier might nod his head in opposition to these statements, but it was true nevertheless. He meant that the municipalities would get more actual value in work—not in votes. (Laughter.) The Government urged the establishment of municipalities by taking the taxes from the districts and not returning them any proportionate amount. If they did the same in other districts as in his more municipalities would be formed and there would not be the necessity for so many large appropriations. He had heard it said the reason why his district and that of some of his colleagues did not get larger appropriations was because they did not support the Government.

Hon. Mr. Robson said he might have made a statement to that effect in the dining room, as a joke.

Mr. Sword continued that it looked otherwise and pointed out that Esquimalt and Cowichan were districts which received appropriations about equal to the revenue they contributed, while Westminster district got comparatively nothing in return.

On motion of Mr. Sword the debate was then adjourned.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Kitchen rose to a question of privilege. He complained that in Tuesday's Columbian a notice of a trial was given, which stated that a copy of a bill to be passed in the Legislature to validate certain debentures, and also an amendment to validate an election in Richmond was put in as evidence, and Judge Bole refused to consider the case further on this evidence. The bill, Mr. Campbell, the counsel for the dedefendant said, came from the Queen's printer. He held that no such bill had been before the House and wished to know how this bill came into the possession of Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Robson said that the reeve of Richmond, who was in the city consulting with the Attorney-General, and who wished to have these amendments made to the municipalities' bill, at his instructions received the copies produced in court. The chief kicker in this action he said had withdrawn his opposition.

Mr. Kitchen asked for the kicker's name alleging that no objection was withdrawn, but it was not forthcoming.

Mr. Kellie asked the hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following question:

Was any land within the reserve placed for two miles on each side of the Kootenay River and outlet on December 12, 1889, alienated by the Crown during the time said reserve was in force, and, if so, by whom acquired?

Mr. Vernon answered that the applications of those who had applied before the reserve was placed on the land were granted, and that pre-emptions were not included in the reserve.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. McKenzie — To ask leave to amend the act relating to the Island railway, the graving dock and the railway lands of the Province.

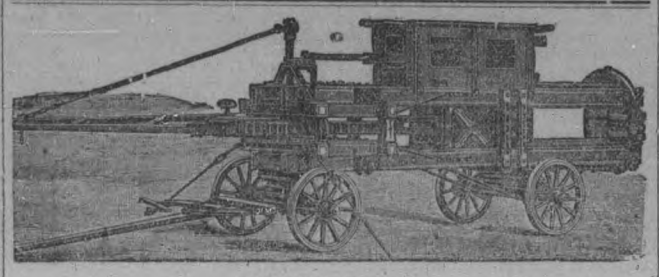
Mr. Punch—That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, asking him to communicate with the Dominion Government and ascertain on what terms and how they would be willing to contribute towards getting the Fraser and Pitt rivers bridged.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.



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ROBINSON'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SWEEP LEVER PERPETUAL PRESS
With Patent Double Condensing Hopper.
NICHOLLES & RENOUF, 61 Yates St., Victoria,
Send for Circulars and Price Lists. SOLE AGENTS for British Columbia

—THE—
VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.
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Corner Yates and Government Streets
(UPSTAIRS)
is now prepared to turn out all classes of work, such as
MAPS, CHECKS, DRAFTS, BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS, NOTE HEADS, LABELS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, ETC., ETC.
Visiting Cards printed from copper plates and stone. Portraits enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's art. Orders left at the TIMES office or with the manager will be promptly attended to.
W. R. CREECH, Manager.

Her Face Her Fortune.

Is commonly said of famous beauties. She who uses with artistic taste Wisdom's Famous Robertine has fortune in the possessing of a complexion to which nothing but the blush of the rose or the freshness of the lily can be compared. This preparation is just what it is claimed to be—the most delightful toilet article and only perfect beautifier known. Read the testimonials from famous artists, celebrated chemists and eminent physicians. D. E. Campbell, agent.

The New Germania.

The new Germania, in the basement corner Government and Johnson Sts., has free lunch, imported and domestic cigars. Come and try them. *

A Fashionable Drink.

Menier Chocolate is a fashionable drink. Did you ever try it? Send postal card for samples and directions to C. Alfred Chouillou, Montreal.

Your Chance.

Acre tracts at Kaslo City from $150 up. Terms given. O'Neill & Cowie, 204 Yates street, Victoria. *

THE VERDICT
All advertisers indorse the TIMES as the best advertising medium.
Are you in it?

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INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
All kinds of Chinese Labor supplied at Shortest Notice.
Contracts Taken.
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WING ON
Pioneer Grocer and Provision Dealer
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DUCK LUNG,
GROCERIES AND PROVISION.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
And contractor for Chinese labor at short notice. 42 Fisgard street, Victoria. P.O. Box 457. fe9-2m

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
JAMES ALLISON—Late proprietor of the Caledonian Dye Works, has removed the Paisley Dye Works to 116 Yates street, where he will be glad to be visited by his old customers. Ladies' and Gents' clothing cleaned and dyed. Silks and fancy dyeing and steam finishing a specialty. mh4

ROBERT N. FITTON,
LANDSCAPE GARDENER
Fifteen years' practical experience.
Pruning, Flower and Vegetable Gardens laid out and kept in order by day or contract.
ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR TILE OR BOX DRAINING.
All communications attended to promptly.
RESIDENCE 58 NORTH PARK ST.
P.O. Box 748. mh7-tf Victoria, B.C.

CHICKEN FENCING.
WOVEN LATH AND WIRE.
Four feet high and only 13 cents per yard.
McLENNAN & McFEELY,
Corner Government and Johnson Sts.
mh9-1m

FOR SALE:
The Fast Trotting Horse
"SILVERTAIL"
Record 2.31½, got in a race on the Prairie Park track, Winnipeg, against such good horses as "Sharper" 2:19¼, "Sleepy Jim" and "Idaho." Since then he has been used as a driver. Has shown trials in 2:23 on mile track; can trot a half-mile track with six weeks' handling in 2:20 or better.
The owner will sell cheap as he is retiring from the trotting horse business. For particulars apply to
R. F. TOLMIE,
mh7-1m 16 Trounce avenue, Victoria, B.C.

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THE CELEBRATED FRENCH CURE
Warranted to cure "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.
Is SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE
BEFORE AFTER
to cure any form of nervous disease, or disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through Indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1.00 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00.
A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5.00 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address
THE APHRO MEDICINE CO
WESTERN BRANCH
Box 27. PORTLAND, OR.
SOLD BY COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists, Corner of Yates and Douglas streets,
an29 Sole Wholesale Agents, Victoria.

REFER TO ME
"I have been deeply interested in the investigation of your method of treatment, particularly that portion prescribed in your "Treatise for Men Only." *I am convinced that your treatment for impotency and decay in males is the best known to the medical profession.* I shall recommend it in my practice, and you can refer to me at any time, should you deem it proper."
The writer of above is a practicing physician and unknown to us. We have scores of similar letters on file. It refers to our wonderful system of treatment by which the
HEALTH OF MEN
is Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.
Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development, and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 1,000 references. Book, explanations and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address
ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
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JAPANESE GOODS
You should see the cute curios and pretty ornaments in the
NEW JAPANESE BAZAAR.
Twenty per cent. discount on all goods for two weeks only.
J. M. NAGANO & CO.
90 DOUGLAS ST.

JOSEPH SEARS
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
Glazier, Paper Hanger, &c.
14 YATES STREET

MUNICIPAL.

Dog Tax for Year 1892

THE OWNERS OF ALL DOGS within the limits of the city of Victoria are requested to call at my office and pay the Tax on same.

Dogs for which the Tax has not been paid, on and after this date will be impounded according to the provisions of the Pound By-Law.

CHARLES KENT,
Collector.
City Treasurer and Collector's office,
City Hall, Victoria, B.C., March 8th, 1892.

MUNICIPAL.

United States Silver Coin

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF March next, the Treasurer and collectors of the Corporation of the City of Victoria will receive United States silver coin only at a discount of five per cent.

CHAS. KENT,
fe29 Treasurer.

BANKERS' NOTICE.

UNITED STATES SILVER COIN

FROM AND AFTER 1ST MARCH PROX., the following banks will only receive United States silver coin at a discount of Five per cent:

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WM. C. WARD, Manager.
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
G. H. BERNS, Manager.
BANK OF MONTREAL,
A. J. GALLETLY, Manager.
GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,
FRED. T. WORLOCK, Manager.
Victoria, B.C., 25th Feb, 1892. fe26-1m

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head, three lines or under, two insertions, FREE. This applies only to men or women, boys or girls, looking for situations.

WANTED—By a man of fifteen years' experience, position in clothing, gents' furnishings or dry goods store. Competent to take charge. Address "Salesman," this office. mh11-2t

WANTED—By a girl of 14 years, a situation to do light housework or take care of children. Address M.B., TIMES office. mh10-1t

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

PANTS AND VEST MAKERS WANTED—Steady employment for good hands. D. Campbell & Co., leading Government street tailors. mh11-1w

WANTED—A good strong girl or woman to do general housework. Apply to Mrs. Shotbolt, 59 Johnson street. mh11-3t

WANTED—Two good milkers at the Victoria Dairy. Geo. McRae. mh6-5t

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—Must be fond of children. 160 Pandora street. mh5-tf

WANTED—A housemaid. Apply to Mrs. Powell, Burdette avenue. mh4-tf

WANTED—A nurse girl. Apply at No. 12 Secretsby street. fe23 tf

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

HOUSE WANTED—Before the 1st April, an eight-roomed house wanted to rent. One conveniently situated and comparatively new preferred. Address X.Y.Z., TIMES office. m5

WANTED—Houses renting less than $20 per month for good tenants. Apply Crane, McGregor & Boggs. ja23-tf.

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

SNAP—Flat to let; seven rooms; 106 Yates street. Now until April 8 for $18; after that time for not more than $20. Apply 159 Yates street. 1t

FURNISHED ROOM for rent. Kitchen if required. Enquire New York Hotel, Yates street. mh10-2t

TO LET—A 2-story house, furnished, within three minutes' walk of Beacon Hill; for six months, from 15th April to 15th October. For further particulars apply to Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Government street. fe19-tf

TO LET—On Chatham street, new house, 7 rooms.
On Bellot street, house, 7 rooms.
On Belcher avenue, house, 9 rooms.
On Vancouver street, house, 5 rooms.
On Vancouver street, house, 7 rooms.
On Labouchere street, house, 7 rooms.
On Amphion street, house, 4 rooms.
On Broad street, offices and stores.
fe17 Apply to CRANE, MCGREGOR & BOGGS.

TO LET—Pianos to rent. Apply at 76 Princess avenue. fe16-1m

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—Centrally located. Private house, all conveniences. Terms low. References required. Address X, box 632, post office, City. 125-tf

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of a cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

A LOT OF HOLLY BUSHES for sale cheap. Apply at 45 Menzies street between 12 and 1 o'clock. mh10-1w

FOR SALE—One acre, having frontage of 132 feet on Carey Road, cleared, fenced, half planted in fruit trees. Apply J. T. Pierre, 100 Douglas street. mh9-6t

FOR SALE—30 acres good land, seven acres under cultivation. Fine chance for market garden. Nine miles from city. Price $2200. Apply Crane, McGregor & Boggs. mh5

GENERAL BUSINESS—Situated in the town of Revelstoke, for sale. No better business centre in the Province. Terms easy. For same apply to C. B. Hume, Revelstoke, or to J. F. Hume & Co., Nelson, B.C. fe13 tf

FOR SALE—Eggs for setting, from thoroughbred Plymouth Rock chickens. $2.00 per setting. Address T. Whitwell, 25 Parkington street, city. fe17-1m

WE offer the following bargains:—
Chicken ranch of 9 acres, with good stream, 4 miles from postoffice; price $1650; terms, ½ cash.
House, 7 rooms, barn and 3 lots, Victoria West; price $3500; terms ½ cash.
Large lot on Pine street; price $400.
Large lots on Cowan avenue, $275 each.
Lot 60x135 on Belcher street, $650.
Lot, Fourth street, Work estate, $800.
fe17 Apply to CRANE, MCGREGOR & BOGGS.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A farm of 100 acres, one mile from a station on the E. & N. Ry, on the government road and close to school, etc. For further particulars address William Millett, Macpherson's Station, E. & N. Ry. fe13-1m

A RARE CHANCE—On account of failing health the undersigned offers for sale, or to lease, 50 acres of choice land situate at Cadboro bay, 3½ miles from Victoria on the main road. The land is all fenced, and mostly under cultivation, very suitable for dairy purposes. For terms apply on the premises to Ira Wilson. j30-1m-d&w

FOR SALE—Fine building lot close to Dunsmuir Castle, 50'x126' 9". Price $300. Apply to Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

FOR SALE—Cheap corner lot on Burnside road, 56' 6"x124' 6". Price $425. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

FOR SALE—Good residential lot on Menzies street, opposite the Government grounds. Price $1650. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates St. fe3

FOR SALE—Five acres on Belcher street, magnificent site. Price $9000. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

FOR SALE—Lots in Fir Grove Estate, from $125 upwards. Beautiful suburban location. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

FOR SALE—Half-acre on Gorge road, $1350. Terms easy. Cleared land. Dalby & Claxton, 64 Yates street. fe3

FOR SALE—First-class business for two energetic young men. Small capital required. For particulars apply to Charles Green & Co., auctioneers and brokers, 46 Yates street. ja22

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. fu12

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale. a22 ly

ART.

K. BRADEN,
Exhibitor in Royal Academy, Institute, etc., of London, gives lessons in painting, oil and water color landscape, portrait and still life. Studio at Room 43, Five Sisters' Block, Government street. fe19-1m

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
Established 1797. Amount insured $300,000,000.
H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent
Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. ja28-1y

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Ewing's Livery, 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 132; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

DETECTIVE.

McNAUGHTON'S DETECTIVE SERVICE.
ROOM 10, FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK.
General Detective business transacted for corporations and individuals.
References furnished.
E. D. McNAUGHTON,
mh1 Manager.

PIANO TUNING.

PIANOFORTE TUNING AND REPAIRING
By a competent person from the leading manufacturers in the United States.
City References:—All the music stores, where orders may be left.
mh1-3m JAMES SHERIDAN.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 75 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. fe16-1m

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SPECIALTY:—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
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OFFICES:—DRIARD BLOCK, 60 DOUGLAS ST.
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Specialty—Diseases of Women and Diseases of Rectum. Lately attending Woman's Hospital and Post Graduate School and Hospital New York. au5

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DR. JOHN HALL
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ja27-tf Turner Block.

THOMAS HOOPER,
ARCHITECT,
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

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Corner Government and Pandora streets
Money advanced on all kinds of approved security. Business strictly confidential. my4

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E. McCOSKRIE, Sen., T. J. GODDARD,
Building Superintendent. Draughtsman.
fe15-eod

SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOC'Y
Pride of the Island No. 131, Red Rose Degree, meets first and third Wednesdays, at a quarter to eight p.m., in the St. George's Hall, corner of Government and Bastion streets.
Visiting brethren cordially invited.
ARTHUR LEE,
P.O. Box 782. ja2-3m Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A.F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 2, A.F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jy23 E. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 139, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited.
E. LANGLEY,
1-1 Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, K. of P.
Regular convention every Friday evening at Foresters' Hall, Government street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend.
E. PFERDNER,
oct29 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their hall, corner Langley and Yates streets, on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join
J. M. MURDOCH, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

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PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
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Having re-opened we are prepared to furnish
Weddings, Receptions, Balls and Afternoon Teas.
MADE FRESH DAILY:—Chocolate Eclairs, Cream Puffs, Macaroons, Pies and all kinds of Cakes, also fine French Candies.
OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

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Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,
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WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager

The Daily Times.

ABOUT RETALIATION.

Washington dispatches show that our neighbors are taking up a new weapon for use on their side of the Behring Sea controversy. Senator Morgan, it is said, proposes to cut off the bonding privileges now enjoyed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which probably means that such privileges would be taken away from the Grand Trunk as well, for Congress would hardly discriminate between the two Canadian roads. It is needless to say that if Mr. Morgan's bill were to become law it would seriously injure the business of the Canadian lines, which draw a considerable portion from their United States connections. The bill will have the active opposition of the New Englanders, and of many in the Western States, whose interest plainly lies in the continuance of free traffic over the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific. These roads are potent factors in keeping down freight rates between the Atlantic seaboard and all points from Chicago west, and if their competition were removed, which would practically be the result of the withdrawal of the bonding privileges, rates on western freight seeking the seaboard would almost certainly go up with a bound. On the other hand, the large and growing business with which the Canadian roads furnish the New England seaports would be cut off from the latter. What Boston and Portland think of such a proposal will be seen from the opinions expressed by Boston railway men, as quoted in the dispatches. There is thus a considerable weight of public feeling in the States against such a measure of retaliation as Senator Morgan proposes, but it is a question whether this will be strong enough to counteract the jingo feeling which designing politicians and interested parties may be able to arouse over the sealing dispute. It would manifestly be very easy for Congress to do Canada an immense amount of injury by adopting such a plan, should it choose to ignore the evils it would thereby inflict on a large number of its own people. It seems quite incorrect, however, to apply the term "retaliation" to the scheme; it should rather be labelled "coercion." The refusal to renew the modus vivendi is not a wrong, and therefore calls for no "retaliation."

In this connection it is painful to note the course pursued by Goldwin Smith, as shown by a Washington report. Supposing Mr. Smith to be correct in his assumptions and his inferences, it is surely an ill deed for him to suggest to the United States Government the pursuance of a policy calculated to injure Canada, the country in which he lives. The fact that Mr. Smith is all wrong in his premises, and that he could easily have set himself right, makes it appear all the worse that he should thus be found giving "aid and comfort to the enemy." Mr. Smith is right in so far as he avers that neither Britain nor Canada has an interest in the extermination of the seals, but it is outrageous for him or for any other person to assume that Britain and Canada are therefore bound to surrender the right of free resort to neutral waters simply because the United States demands it. Goldwin Smith must have taken leave of his senses when he made this treacherous attack on the interests of Canada.

Senator Morgan's proposal to coerce Canada into a surrender of her sealing rights by the withdrawal of the bonding privilege should provide instruction for those well-meaning people who are eager to build up trade between Canada and Great Britain by means of mutually preferential tariffs. Howard Vincent, Sir Charles Tupper and their sympathizers wish to see the United Kingdom place discriminatory duties on all foreign natural products in favor of the colonies, while the colonies in turn are to discriminate in favor of British goods as against those of outsiders. The Globe's London cable informs us that Tupper at a dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce supported this scheme, apparently in his usual flatulent way. After asserting that Canadian manufacturers and exporters were smarting under the hardships of the McKinley tariff—an assertion, by the way, which is decidedly out of harmony with the contentions of Canadian Tories—Sir Charles went on to predict that "it would not be long before the people would show their loyalty and integrity to the British Empire by striking the United States a vital blow in return." Then he proceeded to picture forth the pleasant state of affairs which would result when Canada supplied the mother country with all the food she needed, taking in payment British manufactures.

Two great obstacles to this Imperial Trade League scheme have already been pointed out very frequently. One is that the British people have shown no willingness to tax their food supply for the benefit of the colonies, in the shadowy hope that the latter will supply a larger market for their manufactures. The second is that the Canadian manufacturers would interpose a decided objection to the lowering of the tariff wall which now protects them, even for the purpose of fostering trade with Great Britain. The Red Parlor is ready to shout for the old flag and British connection at election times, but if the Dominion Government ventured the proposal that British manufactures should be allowed to compete more freely in Canada with theirs, the Red Parlor men would turn and rend it.

In view of these obstructions the Imperial Trade League scheme, in favor of which Tupper talked so frothily, is futile. But there is a third aspect of the case, to which the present Behring Sea "retaliation" talk may well draw more attention than has before been given it. Suppose Great Britain were to favor Canadian natural products as against those of foreign countries by a preferential duty, and suppose Canada were to respond with a preferential tariff on manufactured goods, the United States would evidently be the country chiefly affected. The policy would, in fact, have all the appearance of being aimed specially at the States. Is it to be doubted for a moment that the States would in such case retaliate for such a "vital blow," as Sir Charles Tupper calls it, in the manner which Senator Morgan proposes to adopt at present? Is it not altogether likely that the retaliation, with such provocation, would be even more severe than that which Mr. Morgan suggests? We might indeed expect not only the withdrawal of the bonding privilege but the full policy of non-intercourse which President Cleveland threatened in reprisal for Canada's attitude on the Atlantic fishery question. Cleveland's celebrated retaliation message was addressed to Congress when Tupper was Finance Minister, and everybody will remember how graphically he set forth the evils that Canada would suffer if the United States declared commercial war against her, as that message suggested. The United States might offer no objection to the proposed discrimination against it, but who will be so rash as to infer from the past history of the country that it would refrain from using the means of retaliation which lies ready to its hand? It is passing strange to find Tupper ignoring this danger when he spoke at the London banquet, considering his acquaintance with Canada's situation and the threat of retaliation which he so recently regarded as formidable. And apart from this, what are we to think of Canada's accredited representative threatening the United States with a "vital blow" just at the time when grave international questions are awaiting settlement, and while public feeling across the line can be so easily inflamed against us? Nothing more ill-considered and stupid could be imagined. Tupper is, in fact, quite as foolish as Goldwin Smith is treacherous.

THE JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

Mr. Joshua Davies, President of the Board of Directors of the Royal Jubilee Hospital, has asked the council to submit a by-law to the electors, granting aid to that deserving institution in order that it may be relieved of pressing and burdensome debts. The hospital has a mortgaged debt of $15,000 and a floating debt of $6000. It is proposed that the city pay both of these debts, and also contribute annually a fixed sum toward the cost of maintenance.

The duty of the city seems to us so clear that argument in behalf of public aid to this magnificent charity, would be supererogatory. An institution built and equipped by public subscriptions and government grants, whose doors are open to every sick person, the poor as well as the rich, can only be maintained in a proper state of efficiency by fixed grants from the city and provincial treasuries. Victoria is a wealthy city, but there is no Stephens or Smith to give half a million each to a public hospital. When the hat is passed around, those who are generously inclined contribute liberally, and this "meeting house" style of raising a revenue can still be depended upon to a small extent. But it is uncertain and inequitable in its results. The open-handed, kind-hearted citizens become, under the public contribution system, the sole supporters of a burden that ought to be borne by all the people. A fixity of income is quite as necessary to the directors as it is to the council or to the Government. Besides, those gentlemen devote a great deal of time to the management of the hospital, and it is unreasonable to expect that they will make an annual house to house canvass, soliciting alms for a charity in which they have no more personal interest than the men who give grudgingly or do not give at all.

We feel convinced that the committee of the council will meet the directors in a generous spirit, and that the people of Victoria, if called upon to support a by-law, will do so with the utmost unanimity. Charity is the greatest of all the virtues.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Kellie expressed his regret that not one of the members of the Government had ever visited Kootenay, adding "if they had, they would have got an eye-opener." In the general laugh that followed, Mr. Vernon was heard to remark, involuntarily, that he would take the hint and the free drink during the vacation.

Mr. Kellie showed, as other members have shown before, how the Government avenges itself upon a constituency. West Kootenay was the largest and richest undeveloped mining camp on the American continent, and everything depended upon an enlightened policy being pursued by the Government in the matter of road construction and in other public works. The paltry sum placed in the estimates was less than the appropriation of last year, when the necessities of the district were not so apparent as they are at the present time. The Government were simply punishing the district because its representative pursued an independent course in the House.

Mr. Sword is a terse and effective debater, but he has the misfortune occasionally to run afoul of the Premier, whose sensitiveness to fair criticism is unaccountable in an old and weather-beaten politician. The member of Westminster District made a good point when he said the municipalities could expend the appropriations to better advantage than the Government. As the funds filtered through the fingers of the departmental officials and district election agents, they were manipulated with a view to manufacturing votes. This fact is notoriously true of every rural district in the province, but the head briber becomes very angry when the practice, which is one of the worst forms of political knavery, is condemned by a member of the House. It is bad enough for the unorganized districts to be government-ridden, but for the self-governing rural municipalities to be subjected to the indignity is simply intolerable. It is little wonder that self-respecting representatives like Messrs. Sword and Kitchen, who know the principles underlying "Honest Johnism" as practised in New Westminster District, should demand the discontinuance of this kind of political debauchery.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled.

Steamship Zambesi is due from China and Japan.

Steamship Empress of India leaves this evening for the Orient.

CARMANAH, March 11.—9 a.m.—Bar. 29.98; temp. 47. Wind light; southeast; cloudy; drizzling rain. The Carter passed outward at 7 a.m.

The Latest.

Photographs on handkerchiefs, book marks, etc., will not break, wash out or fade, see samples at Jones & Co., 60 Yates street.

Carving sets at Fox's.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Dan McLeod of Nanaimo Downs Joe Acton at San Francisco Last Night.

One of the Best Wrestling Matches Ever Witnessed at the Bay City.

The annual general meeting of the Victoria Jockey Club has been called for Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock. The meeting is to be held at the city hall and will no doubt be largely attended as business of importance will come up.

LACROSSE MEETING.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Victoria Lacrosse Club will be held this evening. The annual meeting of the club will be held at the offices of Messrs. Heisterman & Co., at 8 p.m. on the 15th inst.

ATHLETIC CLUB MEETING.

The first meeting of the new board of directors of the Victoria Athletic Club was held last evening. It was decided to hold an exhibition in Assembly Hall on the 25th inst. The active members of the club are practising hard to make the event a success. A dance will be held in connection with the exhibition.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The return game between the Colonies and the Old Country will be played at the Hill to-morrow afternoon at 3:15. The teams are as follows: Colonies—Goal, Wilson; backs, Howard and McConnon; half backs, Drake, Lorimer and Field; forwards, Spring, Heep, Bennett, Patterson and Wilson. Old Country—Goal, Boyd; backs, Bullin and Cartwright; half-backs, Martin, Foukes and Raynes; forwards, Allan, Goward, Selkirk, Goward, jr., and Punnett. Reserves—Archer and Johnston. The first team will play in blue and read, and the other in white.

M'LEOD VICTORIOUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Dan McLeod of Nanaimo, and Joe Acton, the Little Demon, after many attempts, at last met at the Wigwam theatre last evening, when McLeod won. There was an audience of about 1500 present. Both men had trained faithfully for the event, and were in fine condition, Acton, however, having too much stomach. The contest was for $2,100, Acton putting up $1,100 against $1,000 of McLeod's. Two more evenly matched men could scarcely be found, they being almost exactly the same weight, height and general build. McLeod, if anything, was more powerful. Betting was brisk, starting in at 20 to 17 on Acton, but evening up before the struggle began. Hiram Cook was referee. The men entered the ring at 8:45 p. m. The first bout was won by McLeod, after a hard struggle, in forty-one minutes. Acton secured a half-Nelson several times on his antagonist, but each time he cleverly broke it. During his manœuvres for hold Acton bumped his man badly and McLeod's back looked like a side of beef for the rest of the bout. McLeod finally secured a half-Nelson and turned his man over. After a rest of 20 minutes, the men came together again. As in the preceding bout Joe did most of the work, but seemed unable to do anything with his sturdy antagonist, and tired perceptibly toward the end. McLeod finally secured a full Nelson, and after a hard struggle, threw his man. Time 23 minutes. It was one of the best wrestling matches that had been seen for a long time—Catch-as-catch-can; best two in three falls; no hold barred.

PERSONAL.

Movements of Well Known People in Various Directions.

T. J. Trapp, of Westminster, is in the city.

H. T. Ceperly, of Vancouver, is at the Driard.

A. E. House, of Nicola, came down last evening.

Officer Robb is on duty again after a short illness.

C. P. Lowe returned this morning from California.

Arthur Forrest left for Portland by the North Pacific this morning.

J. Boas, daughter and son, of San Francisco, returned this morning from a trip to Vancouver.

S. C. Kirk, the popular representative of the well known firm of Siegfried & Brandenstein, of San Francisco, is in the city.

E. Pimbury, of Nanaimo, and D. McIntyre, of Genoa, Cowichan, who were in the city yesterday, returned home this morning.

J. James, W. Gardner, A. Bott, Mrs. Matthews and daughter, B. M. G. Gilfrey, J. W. Brown wife and child, J. Valentine, Miss Brown, W. Gidden, D. M. Carlin, C. P. Lowe, Miss Johnson, W. Duncan and W. Larkman came over on the North Pacific this morning.

Starch grows sticky, common powders have a vulgar glare; *Pozzoni's* is the only complexion powder fit for use.

MORROW, HOLLAND & Co.

BROKERS

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE. 44 BROAD ST.

THE CITY AND DISTRICT

Use "Highland Brand" Evaporated Cream.

Nickels Taken at Par.

American five cent pieces are taken at par by the TIMES newsboys and at the office, for copies of the Daily and Weekly TIMES.

Wanted.

$10,000 American silver at par in exchange for boots and shoes, at Carmichael & Paterson's, 35 Johnson St.

Baillie-Grohman vs. the Queen.

The case of Baillie-Grohman and the Kootenay Syndicate vs. Her Majesty the Queen will come up in the Divisional Court to-morrow.

All kinds of cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

Open Again.

The Turkish Baths, corner of Yates and Broad street, is again in full running order under the same management. Dr. W. E. Bergman. *

The Clarence Hotel.

The Clarence hotel will be re-opened on March 1st. Rooms by the day, week, or month. Per night 50c. and upwards. Offices to rent. GEO. ASHTON, prop. *

Clothes and Shoes.

The police committee last evening awarded J. Roberts the contract on supplying the police with uniforms and Cavin Bros. the contract for supplying shoes for the officers.

Special Services.

Special services will be held at Temple Emanu-El on Saturday evening at 7, and Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, when the feast of Purim will be observed in commemoration of the event in Persia, the deliverance of Israel from the hands of Haman.

The Refuge Home.

The matron of the Refuge Home has received donations from the following ladies and gentlemen:—Mrs. D. Hart, Mrs. J. Elfred, Mrs. D. Spencer, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. J. Rantan, Cafe Royal, Mrs. Flett, Mrs. S. Srant, Mrs. Lundburg, Mrs. Alex. Wilson, Mrs. J. W. Williams, City Police. The matron has a lot of aprons and other articles on hand for sale.

A Bad Old Man.

Charlie, an Indian, was up before the police court this morning on a charge of being found drunk. He admitted his offence, and informed Chief Sheppard that he got his liquor from an old man who is an inmate of the Old Men's Home, who makes regular visits to the Indians to supply them with forbidden drinkables. The case was remanded for a day to enquire into the case more fully.

The Speaker Entertains.

Hon. D. W. Higgins, Speaker of the Legislature, entertained the following gentlemen at dinner last evening: Col. Baker, Mr. Croft, Mr. Eberts, Mr. Booth, Mr. Mason, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Horne, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Keith, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Kitchen, Mr. Kellie, Mr. Forster and Mr. Purch, M.P.P.'s: Mr. Herbert Stanton, Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt, Dr. T. J. Jones and Mr. J. L. Raymur.

Free Medicine.

In reference to the communication of "Civis," who sees a necessity for a "free dispensary for the city," a TIMES reporter was informed by a leading retail druggist of the city to-day that free medicine is not so uncommon a thing as "Civis" thinks it is. He said he did not think there was a drug store in the city which would refuse to fill a prescription for a poor person provided he had a line from a physician or some other reputable person stating that the case was one deserving of charity.

Neat Maps.

The Northern Pacific Railway have issued their travelers' pamphlets for the summer. They are neatly arranged and contain a lot of useful information for patrons of the road. One of them contains a map of the United States, Alaska and the coast of British Columbia, together with a number of illustrations. The map is an accurate one, giving the situation, not only of the large cities but also of the small towns and harbors. The other pamphlet contains a large map of Yellowstone national park with full particulars about that interesting place.

Obtained the Agency.

Mr. Charles P. Lowe, formerly of the firm of Allice & Lowe, returned this morning from California and will in a few days open a wholesale produce and commission house at No. 28 Yates street. While in California he made arrangements with fruit dealers to supply and also obtained the agency in this city for the Deming, Palmer Milling Company of San Francisco. The latter is one of the largest milling firms on the coast and the agency will assist Mr. Lowe in his business. He is a good rustler and is sure to command a share of the trade.

Another Townsite.

The Columbia Townsite Land and Improvement Company, of which W. H. Bainbridge & Co. are the agents, and who recently purchased 310 acres of land at Spratt's Landing, Kootenay, have formed a townsite of the property. Twenty-five lots were placed on the market a few days ago, and readily disposed of, and the company intends to shortly offer more for sale. The new town, which is called Columbia, is on the site of Spratt's Landing, known to almost everybody in British Columbia. It is on the Columbia river just where the Columbia and Kootenay Railway strikes it, and is the head of navigation on the river from both the American and Canadian side. It is about 35 miles from Nelson.

The Old, Old Story.

On Wednesday morning Mr. J. B. Foss, of Snohomish, Wash., and his intended bride arrived over the Sound and a few hours afterwards were married by Rev. C. Watson. The happy couple, intending to spend their honeymoon in Victoria, engaged rooms at the Brunswick hotel. A few hours after they retired the proprietor of the house was informed that a strong smell of gas pervaded one of the halls. Investigations followed and it was discovered that the old story "blew out the gas" had been repeated. The couple were not seriously affected, but nevertheless, the honeymoon has been cut short, and the couple have returned to Snohomish where there is no artificial gas.

You Will Save Money.

By buying your office supplies at Kerr & Begg's bookstore, 45 Government St.

Just Arrived.

Queen olives, sauerkraut, German salt pickles and mixed pickles in bulk, at Watson & Hall's, 55 Yates street. *

The Rice Case.

In the Divisional Court to-morrow the appeal in the case of Miss Esther Ramsay (Lyons) vs. John E. Rice will come up for hearing. Rice is still in charge of the sheriff.

Thirty Days From Glasgow.

A consignment of liquors yesterday arrived from Glasgow for Messrs. Boucherat & Co., having been just thirty days on the road. This is considered very quick time for freight, the usual time being between forty and fifty days.

Contractor vs. Trustees.

The arbitrators in the dispute between Contractor Burkholder and the trustees of the Methodist Church, have just received official notice that their award has been referred back to them. It will be some time before the matter is settled.

Low Rates to the Sound.

Until further notice the Union Pacific will sell tickets to Seattle for $2. Round trip $3. To Tacoma $2.50. Round trip $4. Steamer leaves foot of Yates street every morning except Saturday at 7 a.m. C. G. Rawlings, general agent, 100 Government street. *

The Sandheads Bell Buoy.

The government steamer Quadra, when she leaves port on the 16th inst., will take with her a large bell buoy made by the Albion Iron Works, which is to be placed in position at the entrance to the sandheads at the mouth of the Fraser river. The buoy is a very large one and is expected to prove of great service to mariners navigating in those waters.

Admiralty Court.

Mr. J. C. Prevost, registrar, and Messrs. R. P. Rithet and R. Ward, composing the Admiralty Court, are to-day holding an enquiry into the Dutard-Zambesi case, which arose out of the collision between the steamer Zambesi and the schooner Fannie Dutard. The object of the enquiry is to assess the amount of damages.

Electric Lighting Risks.

At a meeting of the Victoria Board of Underwriters, held in the office of the secretary this morning, electric lighting risks were discussed. Regret was expressed that an item published in a local morning paper, totally without foundation, and to the effect that the Board of Underwriters was refusing dwelling houses which were lighted by electricity, had been extensively copied by eastern and northwestern papers, thereby creating a false impression and causing much mischief and annoyance. The only step the underwriters intend to take in this matter is the adoption of a form of rules and regulations for the safe wiring of all buildings in which electric lighting is used in the city of Victoria. The companies are quite justified in doing this, as besides other good reasons, it is for the protection of the city.

Popular Concerts.

The Ball Family of Jubilee Singers will hold grand concerts in the Temperance hall, Pandora street, this evening and to-morrow night. The Westminster Columbian has the following to say of the family: "The largest and most appreciative audience that ever filled the Y.M.C.A. Hall greeted the talented Ball Family of Jubilee Singers last night. Before 8:15 o'clock, every available foot of space on the main floor was filled, and all the chairs from the other departments had to be brought into requisition. The first part consisted of songs, negro melodies and instrumental selections, most of them by request, and the audience was greatly delighted with the different performances. Next followed "Uncle Tom's Cabin," illustrated, and a very pleasing exhibition it was. The visit of the Ball Family has been most successful, and although their entertainment was repeated on four consecutive nights, overflowing audiences greeted them on each occasion. This is very unusual in Westminster, and speaks well for the popularity of the concerts."

To Pound or Not to Pound.

Stone Stoneson was arraigned before Police Magistrate Belyea, charged with an infraction of the pound by-law. It was shown that yesterday afternoon Poundkeeper Shaw saw three of Stoneson's cows running at large and started to drive them to pound. An old man named Huldo Holson, who was engaged by Stoneson to watch the cows and keep them on vacant lots, if possible, tried to head off the poundkeeper. The latter gentleman, however, knocked of Holson's hat, and for a time had the cows all to himself. Holson was not satisfied with this encounter, and ran across country and told Stoneson of what had taken place. Stoneson and Holson appeared on the scene again just as the poundkeeper was about to corral the three cows. Stoneson held the poundkeeper's horse while the old man stampeded two of the cows. Poundkeeper Shaw, however, beat Stoneson with his whip till he let the horse go, and finally, with the help of a boy named Johnson, got one cow into the pound. Stoneson was fined $2.50 and $3 costs, and will have to pay $3 poundage.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

New Spring Dress Goods.

Delaines, prints, flannelettes &c., at the City House. *

Get prices from Victoria Lithograph Company for lithograph work before placing your orders.

Linen Crumb cloths at Weiler Bros

PRESBYTERY OF COLUMBIA.

Appropriations for Outlying Stations---Missionary Work Among Indians.

Presbytery's Last Meeting to be Held in Vancouver in St. Andrew's Church.

The Presbytery resumed its work at 2:30 yesterday afternoon, Moderator Scoular in the chair. Rev. P. McF. Macleod read the list of churches and stations entitled to the annual grant from the Home Mission Fund. Regarding the Alberni station, Mr. Macleod said there was a satisfactory outlook under Mr. Smith's ministry, and he could see great improvement. He would ask a grant of $300 for that field and called upon Mr. Smith who was in charge of the station to give some information on the subject. Mr. Smith said he had been led to believe the grant would be $500, instead of $300, but he would leave that to the Presbytery. Before the end of six months there would be a large increase in the amount received from the people. This sum will probably exceed the $300 appropriation. Rev. Mr. Macleod said that with such an earnest, energetic worker as Mr. Smith in the field the church there was sure to prosper. The Presbytery should do its best for Alberni. Mr. Macleod also put in a claim for $20 expenses incurred on a journey to Alberni. $400 was granted Alberni, also $20 to Mr. Macleod as claimed. Metchosin and Sooke got $200 for the year. Delta, $300; Victoria West, $400; Sapperton, $400. Langley is declared in the blue book self-sustaining after March, 1892. Rev. Mr. Tait made an appeal in favor of a continuance of the grant. It was the opinion of those present that the Home Mission Fund would not grant $300 applied for.

After grants had been made to Mt. Lehman, Chilliwhack, Nicola, Spallumcheen, Vernon, Surrey and North Bend the Presbytery adjourned till 7:30.

THE EVENING SESSION.

Rev. P. McF. McLeod read a petition from the congregation at Wellington asking that Rev. Mr. Young be appointed to Wellington alone and stating that they would guarantee $600 per annum with manse free from taxes, etc. He also read a similar petition from the congregation at Northfield. As the field was too large for one man to look after, it was agreed to appoint Mr. Young to Wellington and ask for a supplementary grant of $400. It was also agreed to appoint a missionary to Northfield and ask for a grant of $400 towards his support.

Rev. Mr. McMillan had been in Mt. Pleasant, Vancouver, only five months and had already succeeded in forming a congregation which ranked, in members and influence, second among the four congregationg of that city. It was agreed to grant $250, the congregation to make up $750, and that Rev. Mr. Maxwell moderate in a call.

The petition of the trustees of Zion church, Vancouver, was the subject of a lengthy discussion. Rev. J. M. McLeod reviewed the history of the congregation from the time it was organized by seven seceders from the First Presbyterian Church. They had applied to the Presbytery of Puget Sound, and had by it been constituted an organization independent of the control of the Presbytery of Columbia. Afterwards it had been admitted into the latter Presbytery. It had now struggled on for two years, during which it had been self-sustaining. The new congregation at Mt. Pleasant had weakened it to some extent, and as it was now proposed to build a suitable edifice for worship, the Trustees asked that $250 be given for one year by way of assistance.

Rev. Mr. Maxwell felt sorry that he was compelled to oppose the application on the ground that that there was no room for two churches in that portion of Vancouver, that the buildings were only two blocks apart and there was a perpetual clashing between the two congregations. Zion church had been organized in opposition to the First Presbyterian church and in defiance of protests made by the presbytery and the sessions of the two churches at Vancouver. Moreover, the presbytery, in admitting the Zion Church congregation, had done so on the express undestanding that it was self sustaining and would not apply for any aid whatever from the presbytery. The First Presbyterian was the oldest and the first established and it would be manifestly unfair to it if assistance were given to a rival church.

Rev. Mr. McRae of Nanaimo moved and Rev. Mr. McMillan of Mount Pleasant seconded that the request be granted. The Presbytery should, they thought, stand by the congregation, as in a very short time the field would be quite large enough for two churches.

The majority, however, appearing not to favor the grant, Rev. Mr. McLeod withdrew his application.

Rev. Mr. McDonald gave a brief account of his work among the Indians of Alberni and Barclay Sound. He had established Sabbath schools and mission stations, had studied the character and the language of the Indians, and had, by receiving a grant of medical supplies, been enabled to attend to their physical wants also. He made several recommendations which he proposed to send to the Foreign Mission committee at Winnipeg, and which were on motion endorsed by the Presbytery.

The business of the Presbytery being finished, the moderator announced that the next meeting would be held in Vancouver and in St. Andrew's church there at the hour of 2 o'clock on Tuesday, the 19th day of July next.

The moderator then pronounced the benediction and the Presbytery adjourned.

VERY SLOW PROGRESS.

Operations on the San Pedro Daily Develop New Difficulties.

Those who have undertaken the work of raising the sunken collier San Pedro, have engaged themselves to a task which every day reveals more clearly new and herculean difficulties. With the object of gaining some idea of what is being done at the wreck, so many contradictory stories having been put in circulation regarding the work, a TIMES man pulled out to the ledge this morning and inspected for himself. The Mascotte lies on the port side, Spratt's Ark on the starboard and both are kept busy with the several jobs under way. The attempt to sink the pontoons was a complete failure. Not one has yet been forced under water. The pontoons, as already described, are of massive proportions, made of five inch planking, the inside being partly filled with great beams and supporters. As one may easily believe who knows anything about hydrostatics the bouyancy of this mass of timber is very great and the pressure to be overcome in forcing it under water is simply enormous. The only means by which this can be accomplished is by loading the pontoons down with chain cables until they go to the bottom. And there again fresh difficulties will be encountered, for the ridge of rocks on which the steamer lies is as rugged a piece as could be found anywhere. The wire cables passed under the ship the other day to secure the pontoons chafed through as if they had been rotten string, on the rocks and against the jagged edges of the iron plates. Chains will have to be used for binding the caissons.

Three divers were at work this morning searching the reef for the most suitable places to pass the chains under the vessel. The depth of water amidships is 52 feet; the divers can stay down for hours in weather like the present. They are from San Francisco and say the water is no colder than it is in 'Frisco bay. The ship, said one of the divers, rests mainly amidships from slightly forward of the bridge aft to the engine room. From the latter point to the heel, under the propellor blades, there is a clear space, caused by a dip in the rocky ledge. The open space affords a good hold for fastenings for the caissons. The iron plates amidships are crushed in by the weight above like so much papier mache, and the hull there is merely an impression of the surface of Brotchie Ledge. The bow is pitched high off the reef.

The lower hold, forward, is being battened in with stout planking, over which cement will be spread thickly to resist the rush of water sure to take place when the vessel's stem is brought up. The same is being done between decks, abaft No. 2 hatch, and so far aft as the sea will allow. Had the San Pedro been fitted with air tight compartments the work of raising her would have been greatly facilitated, as they could have been pumped out and converted into caissons.

The main part of the working force is now fully engaged in planking in the submerged portions of the boat. Much of the coal has been removed, also many of the fittings, but it is not likely that any attempt will be made to clear the hold entirely of coal, although that would lighten the ship considerably. The pontoons do not show much sign of the rough usage they receive last Monday. There are now three at the ship.

The divers say that owing to the clearness of the water they can see the smallest object while down on the reef. There is a strong current running at intervals during the day, but not enough to hinder progress. It will be weeks before anything definite can be accomplished at the wreck, but when the fore hold is planked in the chances may look somewhat more favorable than they do at present. The pontoons look to be pretty small kegs alongside the vast hull of the steamer, and an inexperienced observer finds it hard to believe that two dozen of them will raise the boat.

Death of J. C. Bales.

Mr. J. C. Bales, one of the pioneers of 1862 died at his residence in Victoria West this afternoon after three weeks of suffering from la grippe. The deceased was a native of Great Yarmouth, England, aged 65 years. Since his arrival here he had been engaged in various businesses, principally that of an accountant. He was well and favorably known to all old Victorians who will be grieved to learn of his demise and whose sympathy will be extended to the sorrowing widow. The funeral takes place on Sunday at 1:45 o'clock from his late residence in Victoria West and at 2:15 from Christ Church Cathedral.

Coming North.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The following passengers are on the Umatilla for Victoria: Miss J. Morris, R. H. Kilpatrick, L. Lewis, Mrs. J. W. Lorimer, Mrs. T. J. Mack, T. M. Moore, B. M. Ruby, P. S. Spreague and sister, A. Knight, J. Hislers, C.E. Bemis, H.A. Lilley, F. Nelson, Mrs. J. Brown, A. W. Bundeborn, Mrs. F. T. Carroll, Mrs. F. R. Armstrong, H. W. West and wife, J. Cooper, Mrs. A. Harder, Mrs. Willis and Miss H. Lietson.

Bottom Knocked Out.

Potatoes, choicest in the market, $1 per 100 pounds; eggs 20cts per doz.; butter 20cts per pound. Wm. Eckert, 106 Yates street. *

Trout Fishing.

Season opens on the 15th. For fine fishing tackle go to Fox's, 78 Govt. St.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A HOUSE which seeks to enlarge and establish its business on the strength of its TRADE MARK, is compelled by its own interest to make that TRADE MARK the symbol and proof of highest excellence.

Remember! that this package and TRADE MARK represents the intelligence and honesty of our house as importers and sellers of coffees.

tu-fr CHASE & SANBORNE, Montreal.

CARPETS :—

—: CARPETS

Two carloads of Latest Designs, just arrived direct from England.

BEAUTIFUL RUGS TO MATCH.

WEILER BROS., 51 to 55 Fort St.

—TO—

CANNERY MEN, INDIAN TRADERS!

AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS

—OF—

DRY GOODS.

You will save from 15 to 25 per cent. by making your Spring Trade purchases from our stock.

We are now confining ourselves to our Agency business, and are POSITIVELY WITHDRAWING from the Dry Goods branch of our trade, and have decided to

SELL OFF OUR DRY GOODS within the next 90 days.

BY PRIVATE SALE in any quantities, at or under cost; or

BY TENDER for the whole Stock en bloc; or

BY AUCTION if not previously disposed of.

The Stock is fresh, and is composed of Staple Goods. It is free from shopworn and undesirable lines, as all such have been cleared off at forced sales. The entire stock has now to be sold. No reasonable offer refused. An inventory of the goods at cost price is ready for inspection.

A. B. GRAY & CO.

Wharf Street, Victoria, 17th February, 1892.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established in 1817. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL ALL PAID UP.....$12,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....6,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....506,371

HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL.

SIR DONALD A. SMITH, PRESIDENT. HON. GEO. A. DRUMMOND, VICE-PRESIDENT.
E. S. CLOUSTON, GENERAL MANAGER.

Branches and Correspondents in all the leading Cities of the World.

Victoria Branch: Corner Bastion and Government Streets.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Savings Bank Department.—Deposits of $4.00 and upwards received, and interest allowed at the highest current rates.

NELSON, KOOTENAY DISTRICT, B.C.

A branch of the Bank at this point is now ready for business.

A. J. C. GALLETLY, Manager.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£600,000, $3,000,000
RESERVE FUND (With power to increase.).....£220,000, $1,100,000

BRANCHES:

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
VANCOUVER, "
NEW WESTMINSTER, "
NANAIMO, "
KAMLOOPS, "
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
PORTLAND, OREGON.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.
TACOMA, "

HEAD OFFICE: - - - - - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches; Canadian Bank of Commerce and Branches; Imperial Bank of Canada and Branches; Commercial Bank of Manitoba; and Bank of Nova Scotia.
UNITED STATES—Agents, Bank of Montreal, New York; Bank of Montreal, Chicago.

VICTORIA BRANCH, - - - Government Street, Corner Fort.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 4 PER CENT PER ANNUM.

Telegraphic transfers and remittances to and from all points can be made through the Bank at current rates. Collections carefully attended to. Bullion purchased, and every description of Banking Business transacted.

A BRANCH OF THIS BANK WILL BE OPENED **IN THE KOOTENAY LAKE DISTRICT** (NELSON, B.C.) AS SOON AS THE SEASON OPENS IN THE SPRING OF 1892.

VICTORIA, B.C., 10th Dec., 1891. WM. C. WARD, Manager.

MASCULINE MENTION.

Electric experiments are Lord Salisbury's hobby.

Senator Brice, of Ohio, wears his hair in almost the facsimile of a curly auburn wig.

The smallest Master Mason in the world is Robert H. Huzza, of Brooklyn, who is thirty-three inches high.

Senator Hiscock and Mr. T. E. Roesche, of the Arlington hotel in Washington, are enough alike to be twins.

Representative Bingham, of Pennsylvania, has gained the reputation of being the best dressed man in congress.

Ex-Senator Edmunds is said to accept no smaller retainer than $2,000 "in cases of importance," and to refuse all other kinds of cases.

Francis M. Dale, a colored man, took oath in Judge Broaddus' court in Kansas City that he was 170 years old and had fought under Washington in the Revolutionary war.

Another gentleman has been discovered who is almost a personal facsimile of Mr. Blaine. It is the father of Thomas A. Edison, who at 88 is a tall, straight and dignified gentleman.

Colonel John R. Fellows strikingly resembles, both in face and figure, Walter Davidge, the Washington lawyer who conducted the prosecution of Guiteau, President Garfield's assassin.

Worth, the great Paris man milliner, works almost as industriously now as he did in the days before he had made his reputation. He reaches his desk at 9 and rarely leaves it before 7.

Judge Botkin, the Kansas jurist, whose life has been threatened, is a dead shot and holds court with his rifle within easy reach. He is said to unerringly pick a ten cent piece off a fence at a hundred yards.

Signor Manfredi has just made a tremendous reputation for himself at the bar of Naples in a criminal case. He spoke for four days, five or six hours a day, and at the close received such an ovation as no barrister in Italy ever had before.

Senator Gibson, of Maryland, whose personal good looks and gastronomic abilities have oftener been alluded to than his other good qualities, is a bridegroom, having married recently Mrs. Hallyday, of Richmond, the sister of Mrs. John Randolph Tucker.

Henry Labouchere says: "Personally I do not feel the slightest loyalty toward the royal family; indeed, I do not understand the meaning of the term 'royal family.' My loyalty to the queen is a feeling of respect for the visible emblem of the laws that we ourselves have made."

Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi is a robust built, keen eyed man of middling height, with a broad, high forehead and a tersely trimmed iron gray beard and is nine and fifty. He is a Louisianian by birth and entered the navy as midshipman when only fourteen years old.

For thirty years the beard and mustache of Mr. James Brown, of Benlington, W. Va., have been untrimmed. With his arms extended he stretches fully six feet from tip to tip of his fingers, yet the ends of his mustache, when held horizontally, extend beyond his fingers. He braids his wonderful beard and mustache and tucks them under his vest.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

London now has electric fire engines.

Under the new reciprocity treaties with the British West Indies and Salvador, American electrical supplies and apparatus are to be admitted free of duty.

Mount Washington is to be capped with the largest electric search light ever made, and the highest beam of artificial light in the world. Under proper conditions, it is claimed that it can be seen from Boston.

Electric roads cost less than cable or horse car roads. The average cost of the electric roads a mile, including equipment and roadway, is $46,607, while the horse car and cable roads cost, respectively, $71,387 and $350,326.

In the coming Crystal Palace Electrical exhibition, upon the payment of a small fee, persons will be able to listen through the telephone to the music performed at theatres in London, Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool.

By means of currents alternating with very high frequency Professor Nikola Tesla has succeeded in passing by induction through the glass of a lamp energy sufficient to keep a filament in a state of incandescence without the use of connecting wires.

PEN, PENCIL AND BRUSH.

M. Bonnat, the painter, has been elected president of the Society of French Artists.

The German author Von Mollhausen, now the imperial librarian of Germany, was once employed as a common laborer on a farm in Illinois.

Ibsen is reported to have uttered the following when asked if he should visit America some time: "America? That frog pond where every frog pokes his head above the surface and croaks at some other frog? Not much!"

Dr. Edward Eggleston says that he is tired of being regarded as a woolly western dialectician. Yet the book that made his fame, the "Hoosier Schoolmaster," is still selling at the rate of 3,000 copies a year, after having been twenty-one years in print.

The old English painter and water colorist, Sir John Gilbert, will give a collection of his sketches, studies and drawings made up from his life work to the Royal academy. They are now finely bound in volumes and established in a mahogany case at Burlington House, where the exhibitions of the Royal academy are held.

FLOWER AND TREE.

There is a gigantic redwood tree in California with a carraigeway cut through its trunk.

The tallest oak on the British Isles is called the Duke's Walking Stick. It is higher than the spire of Westminster abbey.

Some flowers, fortunately few in number, have a livid red color resembling that of dead meat, by which (and by their unpleasant odor) they attract the attention of flesh flies.

Perhaps every one does not know how easily fresh apple blossoms can be had in winter. Get the ends of branches with plump flower buds and place them in water in a warm, sunny window, and they will soon bloom.

The oldest rosebush in the world is at Hildersheim, in Hanover. It was planted more than 1,000 years ago by Charlemagne in commemoration of a visit made to him by the embassador of the Caliph Harun-al-Rashid. The bush is now 26 feet high and covers 32 feet of the wall. The stem is only two inches in diameter.

A CITY OF TRAGEDIES.

Mysterious Disappearance of Noted Persons in the Turkish Capital.

Constantinople is the place par excellence for mysterious tragedies, and, incredible as it may appear at the close of this matter-of-fact nineteenth century, great men of European reputation are put out of the world almost every day without attracting any unusual attention, says the New York Recorder. The last victim has been Ali Saib Pasha, minister of war, who the day before his death had a long interview with the sultan, partaking of several cups of coffee at the palace. A few hours later he was found a corpse at his own house. Some say that it was a case of suicide, but the latter is a crime which is absolutely repulsive to every true believer in the prophet. Others again say that he died of heart disease, while the majority allege that his death was due either to a cup of coffee or a bowstring. He is but one of a number of prominent statesmen who have thus come to an untimely end. To this day no one knows what has become of Midhat Pasha, at one time prime minister, and famed throughout Europe as the most enlightened of oriental statesmen. The last heard of him was that he had died in exile at Mecca. An equal mystery surrounds the present condition both of the ex-khedive Ismail of Egypt and the ex-sultan Murad. The death of both has frequently been rumored throughout the city, while if they are alive their fate is but little better, for they are close prisoners in the palaces which have been allotted to them. Grave doubts exist as to whether Murad has ever been seriously insane, and it is popularly believed that he was merely declared demented and incapable of governing because the sheik ul Islam, together with the softas, was convinced that he was about to inaugurate all kinds of western reforms. The present sultan's tenure of the throne depends entirely on the mental condition of his predecessor. For, if the shiek ul Islam were to declare to-morrow that Murad had recovered his senses, Abdul Hamid's prestige and authority, both spiritual and temporal, would be at an end. Under the circumstances it is scarcely surprising that the sultan should look forward with feelings of relief to the eventuality of Murad's death.

THE JEWS OF TOLEDO.

Descendants of the Tribe Who Voted Against the Crucifixion.

All around those ancient synagogues are the narrow streets inhabited by Israelites, says a letter from Toledo, Spain, to the New York Observer. Their history in Toledo has been a sad one. They lived there in great security and prosperity in the reign of the Moors, but when the Christians took the city their tribulations began. They were taxed at thirty pieces of silver per head—that being the wages of the traitor, Judas Iscariot. They only saved their synagogues by a curious affirmation. They declared that their ancestors had not consented to the death of Jesus Christ. When he was brought to the council over which Caiaphas presided the votes were taken by tribes whether Christ should be released or put to death. One tribe voted for his acquittal, and from them the Jews of Toledo have descended. This Jewish claim, with a Latin translation of the Hebrew text, is preserved in the archives of the vatican. But their memorial did not save the Toledan Jews from persecution. In 1389 their market, which was near the cathedral, was suppressed; in 1454, at the instigation of San Vicente Ferrer and Santa Maria Blanca, their synagogue was taken from them; in 1490 the Christians, plotting the further oppression and robbery of the Jews, circulated a story that Juan Passamonte, a boy of Guardia, had been stolen, crucified, and his heart preserved as a charm against the inquisition. In 1478 every Jew who would not be baptized was put under the ban, and when the inquisition was established at Toledo 17,000 Jews became good Catholics at a stroke. In 1492 every unbaptized Jew was compelled by Ferdinand and Isabella to quit Spain, and more than 170,000 were cruelly expelled, choosing banishment and the loss of all things rather than to become false to their faith. Persecution by the government is ended in Spain, and Jews may worship when and as they choose.

This Date in History—March 11.

1544—Torquato Tasso, Italian poet, born; died 1595.
1770—William Huskisson, British statesman, financier and economist, born in Worcestershire; died 1830.
1862—Desperate cavalry battle at Paris, Tenn.
1868—General Timothy Patrick Andrews died; born in Ireland in 1794.
1871—Le Vengeur and four other violent journals suppressed in Paris.
1874—Charles Sumner, statesman, died in Washington city; born in Boston in 1811.
1890—Rev. John Philip Cowles, scholar and author, died in Ipswich, Mass., aged 85. Herr von Tisza resigned as Hungarian prime minister and was succeeded by Count von Szapary.
1891—James A. Simmons found guilty of embezzling $622,000 of the funds of the Sixth National bank of New York city; General Classon, with Simmons and Peli, had combined to unite and wreck various banks.

Mothers

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

Wisdom's Violet Cream

Is the most exquisite preparation in the world for softening the hands and face. It is not only a substitute for, but in every respect superior to glycerine, cold cream, vaseline, and like preparations. Try it. D. E. Campbell, agent.

Cambridge sausages, beef sausages, pork pies, boiled corn beef and ham, at Whitelaw & Co.'s, 125 Fort street.

The Day's Work.

Do thy day's work, my dear,
Though fast and dark the clouds are drifting near.
Though time has little left for hope and very much for fear.

Do thy day's work, though now
The hand must falter and the head must bow,
And far above the falling foot shows the bold mountain brow.

Yet there is left for us,
Who on the valley's verge stand, trembling thus,
A light that lies far in the west—soft, faint, but luminous.

We can give kindly speech,
And ready helping hands to all and each,
And patience, to the young around, by smiling silence teach.

We can give gentle thought,
And charity, by life's long lesson taught,
And wisdom, from old faults lived down, by toil and failure wrought.

We can give love, unmarred
By selfish snatch at happiness, unjarred
By the keen aims for power or joy that make youth cold and hard.

And if gay hearts reject
The gifts we hold—would fain fare on unchecked
On the bright roads that scarcely yield all that young eyes expect—

Why, do thy day's work still.
The calm, deep founts of love are slow to chill;
And heaven may yet the harvest yield, the work worn hands to fill.

—All the Year Round.

Razors, strops and complete line of shaving materials at Fox's, 78 Govt. St.

THE IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

HORSES
ON OR ABOUT THE 20th INSTANT
There will be offered for sale a carload of fine
Heavy Draft Horses,
And also some
FINE DRIVERS.
W. EWING,
m10-1w Petrolia, Ontario.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED up to noon Saturday, 19th instant, for the erection of a two story and basement brick building facing Langley street, for Dr. Davie.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JNO. TEAGUE,
mh10 Architect.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Conlin & Rendall has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by Mr. Rendall, who will collect all debts due to the firm and pay all liabilities.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1892.

M. J. CONLIN.
mh10-1m WM. RENDALL.

TO LEASE.

UPON A FIVE OR TEN YEARS' TERM, the well-known brewery, goodwill and plant, and also the residence adjoining the brewery, now owned by Mrs. A. J. Bunster, and situated on Johnson street, Victoria, for the reasonable rental of $110 per month, the lessee to pay the annual taxes thereon. Possession to be given on the 1st of August, 1892. Early applications are solicited, as the owner intends leaving this coast for a home in New York city at an early date. All applications to be directed to Mrs. A. J. Bunster, 414 Golden Gate avenue, San Francisco, and will receive prompt attention. fe22-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land; forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY,
fe22-1m 55 Third street, Victoria.

NOTICE.

HAVING ACQUIRED ALL THE STOCK and interest of the Vancouver Island Land and Investment Co., Limited, the business will in future be carried on in my own name.

mh5-1m HENRY CROFT.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
Rooms 3 and 18, - - - Turner Block.
ap22

GUARANTEED!
The Best Cigars in the Market.
INVINCIBLE SPOTS
RIALTO
PEG-TOP and L.O.C.
L. O. GROTHE & CO.
MONTREAL. tu7 ly

AUCTION SALES.

HORSES
TO BE SOLD BY
AUCTION
AT THE
FASHION LIVERY STABLES, FORT ST.,
—ON—
TUESDAY, MARCH 15th
A carload of gentle saddle horses and breed mares (some suitable as polo ponies) from the ranch of Drummond & Beaumont, Chilcotin. For further particulars apply to
G. BYRNES,
mh9-d-w-td Auctioneer.

GREAT UNRESERVED
AUCTION SALE
Of a large
Bankrupt Stock
We have received positive instructions to sell to the highest bidder, regardless of cost, all kinds of Men's Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Trunks and Valises, etc., at
92½ Douglas St., Doane Block,
The stock must be sacrificed within a few weeks. Special sale for Ladies on
SATURDAY, 12th OF MARCH,
At 2 p.m. sharp, and daily at 7 p.m. Come and examine the goods prior to sale. Look out for the red flag.

STANLEY
HOUSE
GENERAL
DRY GOODS
Cor. Broad and Yates.
JUST LANDED
A Choice Selection of
Cretonnes
Plain and Reversible.
Art Satins
Plain and Reversible.
Art Muslins
Beautiful Designs.
Canton Draperies,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
IN ALL OVER 100 PIECES
to select from. Owing to our being
So Short of Room
we have marked these goods at
Especially Low Prices
W. S. HAMPSON & CO.

TENDERS

WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until noon of the 19th inst., for the erection of a three story and basement brick and stone building at the southwest corner of Government and Yates street, in the city of Victoria. Tenders are invited for the work as a whole, as well as separate tenders for—Iron and Steel Work; Brick, Stone and Concrete Work; Carpenter and General Work; Plumbing and Steam Heating.

Plans and specifications can be inspected at the office of the architect.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

COLE WOODALL,
Architect.
Victoria, B.C. mh9-10t

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
Has removed to No. 137 Cormorant St., above Blanchard.
fe27-tf

STEAMBOATS.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY
CARRYING UNITED States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,
FOR HONOLULU
S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Tuesday, March 15, 1892, 2 p.m.
For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, Without Change,
The Splendid New 3,000 ton Iron Steamer
Monowai ..... THURSDAY, March 31st, 1892, 2 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails
For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.
JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS.
ov2 General Agents

Argyle House
NEW SPRING GOODS
New Quilts
New Toilet Covers
New Towels
New Dress Goods
New Prints and Sateens
New Ginghams
New Flannelettes
New White and Unbleached Cottons
New Canton Flannels
New Checked and Striped Muslins
New Lawns and Cambrics
2 Cases New Corsets
Crompton's Coraline and Yatisi.
Also the new French makes D. & A., Perfect Fitting Corsets.
J. Horner & Co.

VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS
Self-Raising Patent Flour
Manufactured by the Hungarian Roller Process from the best Manitoba Hard Wheat for
BREAD, BISCUITS, PASTRY, ETC.,
Prepared on scientific chemical principles, and no deleterious substance used in its manufacture.
For the Housekeeper, Sportsman, Rancher, Mining Camp or Seafaring man it is a invaluable article for producing in a few minutes wholesome Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. Only Cold Water is needed to be added, and, for convenience and wholesomeness,
IT -:- CANNOT -:- BE -:- SURPASSED.
ja18-tf

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
Store street, Victoria, B. C.
Millers of China and Japan Rice
RICE MEAL,
Rice Flour, Chit Rice, Etc.
VICTORIA
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
Delta Brand Family Flour,
Superfine Flour Bran and Shorts
No. 64 & 66 Store St. Victoria.

SEEDS THAT WILL GROW
My Price List of Seeds, Plants and Requisites, for 1892, is now ready. If you have not received one, send post card with your address and you will receive one by next mail. My seeds are all tested before being sent out.
PLANTS, SHRUBS, TREES
AND
Everything Required in the Garden or Greenhouse
G. A. McTAVISH,
Seedsman, Florist and Nurseryman. 9 Par Road, Victoria.

C. B. LOCKART & CO.,
Funeral Directors and Embalmers.

PARLORS: Corner of Broad street and Trounce Avenue. ap15

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sixty days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land at Barclay Sound, commencing at the post northeast corner of James McKay's lot near Pachena Bay; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

GEO. A. HUFF.
Dated at Alberni, this 11th day of January, 1892. ja15-2m

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I SHALL not be responsible for any debts contracted without my written authority.

W. F. TOLMIE.
Victoria, Sept. 2, 1891. se2-tf

NOTICE.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY debts contracted by my wife or any other person on her behalf.

JOHN J. RUSSELL,
Strawberry Vale Farm
Victoria, Dec. 11, 1891. de12-tf

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Low & Alice, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by Mr. Alice, who will collect all debts due the firm, and pay all liabilities.

Dated the 17th February, 1892.

CHARLES P. LOW.
fe18-1m THOMAS H. ALICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, at the next sitting thereof, for a transfer of the license to sell liquor by retail held by me in respect of the premises known as the Railroad Hotel, Johnson street, Victoria, to the new building and premises known as the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Milne Block, Johnson street, Victoria.

Dated at Victoria this 13th day of February, 1892.

fe14 JOHN BEGG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the provisions of "An Act respecting certain Works constructed in or on Navigable Waters," Chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, that the Cowichan Improvement Company, Limited Liability, intends to apply to the Governor-General of Canada in Council for his approval of certain works and improvements to be constructed, made and done by the said Company in and about the Cowichan River between Cowichan Lake and Cowichan Bay, in the Island of Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, and has in accordance with the provisions of the said Act deposited a description of the proposed site of such works and improvements and a description of such works and improvements, together with plans thereof, with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and also with the Registrar-General of Titles at the Land Registry Office in the City of Victoria in the said Province.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1892.

BODWELL & IRVING,
Solicitors for the Cowichan Improvement
mh4-1m Company, Limited Liability.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 60 days after date I intend applying to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate on the south shore of Nahmint bay, Alberni canal; Commencing at a post on the shore of Alberni canal; thence west 80 chains; thence north 40 chains to the Nahmint river; thence meandering east along the shore to the place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

H. R. McINTYRE.
January 30th, 1892. fe1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 60 days after date I intend applying to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate on the south shore of Sarita Lake, Barclay Sound, Alberni District:—Commencing at a post at head of lake joining W. Braden's claim; thence east 20 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north along lake shore to place of commencement; containing 160 acres, more or less.

G. C. SAUER.
Victoria, B.C., Jan. 20th, 1892. ja20-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 60 days after date I intend applying to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate on the north side of Uchucklesit Harbor, Barclay Sound:—Commencing at a post adjoining Josiah Jaques' claim, in Gunboat Harbor; thence north 20 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence east along the shore to the place of commencement; containing 160 acres, more or less.

JAMES O'NEILL.
Victoria, B.C., 12th Jan., 1892. ja12

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate on Logan Creek, Effingham Inlet, Barclay Sound, Alberni district. Commencing at a post joining N. E. corner post of F. McQuillan and T. J. Burns' claim; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

FRED. WIDDOWSON.
December 30, 1891. jan5

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the shareholders of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company will be held at the office of the British Columbia Land and Investment agency, Victoria, on the 19th day of March, at the hour of 3 p.m., for the purpose of electing directors and adopting by-laws for the due management of the affairs of the company.

Dated the 1st day of March, 1892.

HENRY S. MASON,
mh Sec'y pro tem.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, situated in Alberni District, Vancouver Island, and more particularly described as follows:—Beginning at the northeast corner of the land purchased by Beaumont Boggs, being Section 78; thence along the line of the said land in a westerly direction 40 chains; thence in a northerly direction 40 chains, more or less, to the line of the Indian Reserve; thence easterly along the line of said Indian Reserve about 40 chains to the shore line; thence along the said shore line to the point of commencement; containing in all 160 acres, more or less.

W. D. McGREGOR.
Victoria, B.C., January 16th, 1892. ja22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate on Logan Creek, Effingham Inlet, Barclay Sound, Alberni district. Commencing at a post joining the N. E. corner post of F. Widdowson's claim; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

MORRIS MOSS.
December 30, 1891. jan5

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate on Logan Creek in Effingham Inlet, Barclay Sound and about 3 miles from mouth of inlet on east side. Commencing at a post joining N. E. corner of Indian reserve; thence east 70 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence east 10 chains; thence north 20 chains to place of commencement, containing 620 acres more or less.

F. McQUILLAN,
December 30, 1891. T. J. BURNS, Jr.
jan5

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 60 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate on Nahmint river, Alberni canal: Commencing at a post on the river and about 1 mile west from Alberni canal, thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains along the bank of the river to place of commencement, containing about 160 acres more or less.

January 29, 1892. FRANK G. NORRIS.

STOLEN AFRICANS.

The Inhuman Slave Traffic Still Carried On.

Arabs Engaged in Perpetuating the Slavery of Their Own Race — How the Natives Are Captured.

G. Bronchi, Italian consul general at Zanzibar, who lately arrived here to succeed Mr. Lambertenghi as consul general for the Italian government, has had some curious experiences and seen many strange things during his stay in Africa, says the San Francisco Examiner. He spoke of the African slave trade as it is now carried on at and near Zanzibar, told of the prowess of the Arab slave catchers, and the efforts of the dhows to run the blockade and land their human freight. One curious thing which he recounted was that, aside from the Arabs, those interested in the traffic were almost invariably negroes. They are engaged in perpetuating the slavery of their own race.

"The Arab captors," he said, "are at almost constant war with bands of negroes in the interior, and for every slave that is captured and sold in slavery thirty or forty die. Some of them perish in the attack, others through privation while being transferred from the interior to the coast where they can be shipped, others while on the dhows.

"They are substantially the same type of the full-blooded colored people you see in the United States. They are black as it is possible for people to be.

"The Arabs who go hunting for them penetrate hundreds and hundreds of miles in the interior. Most of the captures used to be made in the lake region, but in late years it has been pretty well stopped there. Since the great powers have taken possession and apportioned out Zanzibar the Arabs are not allowed to pursue their nefarious business. Steps were taken right away to prevent them. Both England and Germany, as well as Italy, among which Zanzibar was divided, have men-of-war on the alert for the slavers, but for every man-of-war that Germany or Italy has England has ten to twelve. The task of preventing the slave traffic, therefore, devolves almost entirely on England. She does the best she can, but nevertheless the traffic goes on—not in the degree it did formerly, but still to a considerable extent.

"Several ports are unguarded, and into these the dhows sail and wait till the bands of slaves are driven in from the interior, where they have been caught. A dhow is from twenty to thirty feet long, as a rule, though some are considerably larger. Fifty, sixty, a hundred or more naked slaves are crowded into a dhow, and the black men in charge, who have bought them from the Arabs, then make every effort to run the blockade.

"Slavery itself, after the victims are turned over to their final owner, is not so bad. The slaveholders treat them fairly well, not beating or maltreating them as a rule. The movements of these Arabs and their onslaughts are conducted in a desultory manner. Bands prey upon savages wherever they can be found. Cloves, which are produced in immense quantities in Zanzibar and the cultivation of which is the main industry, are grown by slaves.

"They are kept laboriously at work from one season to another. The negroes are not naturally industrious. They would much rather play and sing than be kept at work in the forests and fields. They make strenuous efforts to escape and frequently succeed. If an attempt is made to capture them they will fight to the death.

"What gives the Arab slavers such an advantage over the poor Africans in their native wilds are the guns which they have in plenty. The natives, as a rule, are not so equipped. They have only their clubs and rude weapons of other kinds and are unable to cope with the most improved European and American weapons which the Arabs have. Even now the Arabs are able to secure so many slaves that fifty or one hundred dollars will buy one and sometimes two slaves."

Tipping in England.

A curious breach-of-promise case which has just been tried in England gives us a passing glimpse into the high life below stairs in Europe, writes the marquise de Fontenoy. The faithless defendant in the case was one of the assistant valets of the earl of Northbrook. His regular wages were exactly twenty dollars a month, but his income amounted to no less than two hundred and fifty dollars a month, the difference being derived from tips contributed by visitors to the earl. This means that the man made close upon three thousand dollars a year from tips alone. The system of tipping is one of the most pernicious features of English social life, and a round of visits to English country houses during the autumn and winter seasons constitutes a terrible drain on the purse. There are innumerable people to be feed, from the butler down to the very stable-boy. In view of the handsome income enjoyed by this faithless gentleman's gentleman, the jury awarded the parlor maid whom he had jilted eight hundred pounds.

Cost of Deporting Chinamen.

In the last eighteen months nearly one hundred Chinamen have been deported. Fully as many have been tried and acquitted. The Southern Pacific charges fifty-one dollars from Tacoma for every Chinaman deported. The cost of the trial and capture of a Chinaman is nearly fifty dollars. The total expense of capturing, convicting and deporting a Chinaman averages one hundred dollars. Considering that the time of the deputy United States marshal is worth something the cost of capturing those acquitted is ten dollars. Hence the total expense that the Ninth district has incurred in deporting Chinamen in the last year and a half is, counting the services of all the officers, nearly fifteen thousand dollars. This is for one judicial district only, and the expense of keeping Chinamen out of this country is said to be quite large.

PEOPLE MUCH TALKED OF.

Abbas Pasha, the new khedive of Egypt, talks English like a native. Like most of the children of royalty he had an English nurse and governess till he was twelve years old. He will get considerable English nursing in his new sphere, too.

William Bunn, the last full-blooded Indian on the Shinnecock reservation, died in his little cabin on the borders of the once happy hunting-grounds of his tribe in the Shinnecock hills, L. I., recently. The old brave had been stricken with grip, complicated with pneumonia.

Col. "Dick" Howard, a prosperous and highly-admired resident of Cowesett, R. I., is believed to be the only survivor now left of John Brown's historic party at Harper's Ferry. He believes that had that attack been more carefully organized it would have proved successful.

The last gown made for Eugenie, once the queen of French fashions, typifies the change in her position in life. It is a dinner dress of plain black silk with only a slight trimming of jet on the corsage and skirt to relieve its somber severity. It is simplicity itself for an ex-empress who once spent $20,000 a year on her costumes.

Sir Edwin Arnold said to a New York reporter: "My trip through the country, although taken for the purpose of making money, has really been a source of pleasure to me. I like the American people, and during the last few months have had an excellent opportunity to get acquainted with them. My trip has also been highly successful from a financial point of view."

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

It is sometimes easier for a man to complete a round of pleasure than it is for him to make things square afterward.—Lowell Mail.

"That's what I call relief from an unexpected quarter," said the tramp, who asked for a nickel and got a twenty-five-cent piece. — Yonkers Statesman.

"Are any of the colors discernible to the touch?" asked the school-teacher. "I have often felt blue," replied the boy at the head of the class.—Brooklyn Life.

"I've had a good deal of trouble," said the milkman, confidentially. "Yes," replied the cook, "I've noticed that even your milk has the blues."—Washington Star.

A game of "living whist" was played at Newburyport the other night. A gentleman in each case played the knave, but a lady played the deuce.—Lowell Courier.

Young Wife—"Don't you consider marriage a means of grace, George?" Young Husband—"Yes; anything is a means of grace that leads to repentance."—Texas Siftings.

ECHOES FROM MANY LANDS.

The famous blarney stone is about five miles west of the city of Cork.

An employer of German clerks says that they work twenty per cent. lower than English ones.

The first diamond in South Africa was found by two children who were playing near a stream in 1867.

To procure rain the Peruvians used to set a black sheep in a field, pour chica over it and give it nothing to eat till rain fell.

The iron bridge, ninety-six feet long, between Worcester and Shrewsbury, Eng., was built in 1798 and was the first of iron make.

The first coins made on this continent were made in Mexico in 1535. They were called the "real," and are now worth six dollars each.

The salt lake in the Sandwich islands becomes nearly dry in summer. Crusts of salt nearly six inches thick are then deposited all around the edges.

The Esquimaux are a docile and bright people. They are extremely dirty, simply because it is so cold in their country that washing is very uncomfortable.

PEOPLE OF SOME RENOWN.

The queen of Belgium is a clever sleight of hand performer.

George Kennan, Siberian traveler and expert in Nihilism, is one of the best telegraph operators in the country, and pounds the keys right and left with ambidexterity.

Gov. Pennoyer, of Oregon, has a double so much like him in appearance that W. H. Biggs, a local politician, began to tell the man some party secrets the other day on the cars before discovering his mistake.

The sons of Charles Dickens who went to Australia have done remarkably well in the stock-raising business. One of them is a member of parliament and another occasionally delivers lectures on the life of his father.

It is thought that William L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., meant to have endowed or built a public library, but he made no provision for this or any other institution in his will. His estate is variously estimated at between $5,000,000 and $15,000,000.

SCRAPS BY A PHILOSOPHER.

The only real good is the good of all.

If you are a good man, what are you good for?

If you haven't much, you can double it by being thankful.

Money lost can be recovered, but an hour lost is gone forever.

Don't talk much about yourself when you want to be interesting.

Success will never come to your house without a special invitation.

Nothing keeps a stingy man from stealing but the risk of the thing.

The man who lives only for himself is engaged in very small business.

The surest way to become poor in earnest is to try to keep all you get.

Genius is powerful, but it takes out-and-out muscle to turn a grindstone.

Ready money is a good thing to have, but a contented mind is better.—Ram's Horn.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF MILK

Why pay such extravagant prices for Milk and Cream, when by diluting HIGHLAND BRAND EVAPORATED CREAM you can obtain a much more delicious article for use on on the table or in the kitchen for less money. It has no equal as an INFANTS' FOOD. Ask your grocer for it.

To Investors, Settlers, and Speculators:

To such we confidently commend the following properties, most of which, beyond all doubt, will prove splendid investments, sure to treble their present value in the very near future.

18.—100 acres, Shawnigan Lake, a bargain, $650.
19.—140 acres, West Saanich road, seven miles from city, cheap.
20.—150 acres West Saanich road, 100 acres bottom land, 50 acres under crop. A snap at the price asked.
21.—250 acres, West Saanich road, 100 acres bottom land, cleared.
22.—142 acres, West Saanich road, half mile water front, splendid fishing, shooting and hunting.
23.—130 acres, West Saanich road, good house, etc., 20 acres cleared; would lease.
24.—70 acres, East Saanich road.
25.—100 acres, East Saanich road.
26.—50 acres, East Saanich road, good land, partly cleared and fenced, with cottage and fruit trees.
27.—Four farms at Cobble Hill.
28.—One farm close to Langford Station.
29.—60 acres in five and ten acre blocks, close to city limits, $400 and $500 per acre.
30.—Three fine building lots, Grant street, Fernwood, only $1900, easy terms.
31.—Three fine building lots, Fowl Bay road, one minute from Cadboro and Oak Bay cars, $1400.
32.—30 acres, Sec. 15, R. 6 E. Seven acres cleared. $75 per acre.
33.—102 acres, W portions of Secs. 72, 73, 74, Prospect Lake, mixed land, $25 per acre, easy terms.

SNAPS:

34.—For rent or sale, superior built 5-roomed cottage, woodshed, etc. Lot 60x120. Splendid location for chicken raising.
35.—Rent and sale, 4-roomed cottage, close to car; woodshed, etc. Price $1150; cash $150, balance $30 quarterly, at 7 per cent.
36.—Splendid business opening (hotel) for party with $6000 cash.
37.—Splendid business opening (grocery) for party with $4000 cash.

A. WILLIAMS & CO.

5 STORE STREET, OPPOSITE RAILWAY DEPOT

TO LET

A well finished

ROOMY NEW HOUSE

On Silvia street, Dallas road, with every convenience, and full view of the Straits.

RENT $35 PER MONTH.

Apply at 39½ Government street.

J. GERHARD TIARKS, - - Architect.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

3 NIGHTS COMMENCING 3 WEDNESDAY MARCH 9

THE ELITE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

That Peerless, Emotional Actress

MAUDE GRANGER

Supported by Mr. Clarence Handyside and her own select company, under the direction of Mr. W. M. Wilkison, appearing in the following repertoire or emotional plays:

WEDNESDAY, THE CREOLE — THURSDAY, INHERITED — FRIDAY, CAMILLE.

Reserved seats at Jameson's. mh5

IMPERIAL THEATRE.

THE POPULAR FAMILY RESORT.

Engagement of the

VICTORIA STOCK CO.

GEO. BERRY, MANAGER.

In the two strongest bills ever produced in Victoria,

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN

The well-known Irish drama.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

THE GOLDEN GIANT.

Special Ladies' and Children's Matinee every Saturday. No advance in prices for this engagement.

Our Popular Prices—25c, 35c and 50c. Box Seats 60c.

Seats reserved at Kerr & Begg's bookstore.

GRAND CONCERTS

Friday and Saturday, March 11 and 12

—IN—

TEMPERANCE HALL, PANDORA AVE.,

By the famous

Ball Family Jubilee Singers.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Doors open at 7:30. Concert to begin at 8 o'clock m10-3t

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., L'd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.),

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL

(Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes).

THE SOUTH FIELD COAL

(Steam Fuel).

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

House and Steam Coal are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating Power, unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the Leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early the present year, has already become a favorite fuel domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage loaded at all stages of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.

Dec. 30.

BRINTON'S CARPETS LEAD!

Immense assortment just arrived.
Choicest designs and colorings.

LACE CURTAINS

Well selected stock. Low price

THE SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE COMPANY

66 TO 68 GOVERNMENT STREET.

"THE GLOBE"

Oyster and Chop House

42 YATES ST., VICTORIA.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

VINCENT & HOLBROOK, Proprietors.

FARM TO LET.

Rosebank Farm, North Saanich

Containing 300 acres, of which 130 (more or less) are under cultivation, fine Orchard, Dwelling, Barns and other outbuildings. Immediate possession.

RENT $600 PER ANNUM.

APPLY TO

Lowenberg, Harris & Co.

mh2-1m

FOR SALE

ON THE FRASER RIVER, 160 ACRES.

Good land, in Township 14, New Westminster District. For further particulars apply to D. W. SUTHERLAND, Mt. Lehman, B.C.

jy13-tf

PLATE GLASS

We have a consignment of Plate Glass, which we expect

To Arrive About April.

APPLY TO

MUIRHEAD & MANN

2-tf

F. W. NOLTE & CO.

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

Opera, Field and Marine Glasses, and all kind of Optical Instruments.

The Correct Adjustment of Spectacles and Eyeglasses our specialty.

☞ We are not jewelers (simply dealing in glasses) but the ONLY OPTICIANS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

27 FORT ST.

MUNICIPAL.

VICTORIA CRESCENT, from its intersection with McClure street, to Quadra street, is closed to traffic during removal of rock, until further notice.

S. T. STYLES, Chairman Street Committee.

Victoria, March 3rd, 1892. mh3

IMPROVED DENTISTRY.

HAVING RETURNED FROM EUROPE, I shall be pleased to receive my old and new patients at my office, 73 Government street. I am now prepared to furnish you with the latest methods in the Dental art. My specialties are Apparatus for Cleft Palate, my Improved Sets of Artificial Teeth, Regulating Teeth, and the latest setting, Diamonds into Natural and Artificial Teeth. None but first-class work furnished.

DR. HARTMAN.

NEW WELLINGTON

COAL

This Coal, mined by The New Vancouver Coal Company by UNION LABOR only, is supplied by the following Coal Merchants, at current rates:

The Victoria Coal, Wood and Lumber Yard.

Charles Rattray, at Janion's Wharf

Rock Bay Coal Yard

Central Coal Yard.

"Nanaimo" Coal can be obtained from W. T. Drake.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.

dec30

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets

VICTORIA, B. C.

FOR SALE.

ONE POOL TABLE, nearly new (5 ft. x 10 ft) by Brunswick, Balke & Co., with balls, cues and usual fittings complete. Can be seen by applying to the steward at the Victoria Club Fort street. Victoria. au23 tf

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer,

52 Government street, Victoria.

C. F. MacKENZIE

CARPENTER & BUILDER

Workshop, 67 Douglas St.

Stores and offices fitted up. House repairs promptly attended to. j5-3m

BELYEA & GREGORY,

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS.

OFFICE:

White House Block, Victoria, B. C.

P.O. BOX 683.

SNOWFLAKE

FLOUR

--::-- FOR FAMILY USE, --::--

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by

ISOM LANNING & CO

ALBANY OREGON.

THE

JAPANESE BAZAAR

Make your gardens and houses really

CHARMING!

Buy and plant at once

JAPAN LILY BULBS

Dwarf Shrubs, Chestnut, Persimmon, Cherry Trees and

DOUBLE TREE PÆONIES

Just imported in fine condition, by

T. S. FUTCHER,

41 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have learned that certain parties are going around the city circulating a story to the effect that I have sold my wood business to them. It is entirely false, and if further circulated the guilty ones will be prosecuted. I will have my name on my wood-sawing machine to prevent further deception, and will still be found at 151 Fort street, ready to fill all orders satisfactorily. Good dry wood for sale, $4 00 per cord.

N.B.—After the 1st of April I will move directly across the street to 140 Fort street.

JOSEPH PERRY.

fe27-1m

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAND AND INVESTMENT

AGENCY

(Limited.

Thomas Allsop, Henry S. Mason, Cuyler A. Holland } Directors.

HEAD OFFICE

15 Sergeant's Inn, Fleet Street. London, Eng.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above company and will be carried on by the Company as a general Land and Investment and Insurance Agency.

Money to Loan on Mortgage

AT LOW RATES.

TOWN LOTS AND FARMING LANDS

For Sale on Easy Terms.

TO DEPOSITORS

The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Ld.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALLSOP & MASON.)

In view of the low rate of interest given by the Dominion Savings Bank Department, and the restrictions imposed as to the amount to be deposited, this Company is now prepared to receive money on deposit, in large or small amounts, at interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on favorable terms as to notice, etc.

The offices of the Company have been removed to 40 Government street, the premises lately occupied by the Telegraph Company.

Dec. 30.

P&M

LIST FOR TO-DAY.

P&M

We have placed on our list this day:—

Ten choice lots on Fourth street, Work Estate.

Twenty-six choice lots between Sixth and Seventh streets, adjoining Hillside. The above lots have never been placed on the market before and will now be sold at a low figure and on easy terms.

Fourteen lots on Gorge road Dunedin and Garbally roads. Grand building sites.

One lot on Tennyson road. Cars and sidewalks. Only $50 cash required.

Three lots, Douglas street, "Fountain Addition." All city improvements, city water, sidewalks and car line.

Fifteen lots, Victoria West, in choice localities, at reasonable prices and on easy terms of purchase.

Twelve lots, Spring Ridge, in good positions and at low prices.

In the Fernwood Estate, between Oak Bay avenue and the Cadboro Bay road, we have several lots on each street. Some special bargains. We will be pleased to give you prices and terms on application.

We have houses for sale in all sections of the city.

TO LET.

A 6-roomed house on Randall street	$13 00
Two 5-roomed houses on Centre road	12 00
Two 5-roomed houses on South road	12 00
Two 7-roomed houses on Oak Bay avenue	17 50
One bakery on Spring Ridge	7 00
Also a corner store, Fernwood road	12 00

BARCLAY, B.C.

The coming city of the West Coast. Solid improvements being made. Wharves being built, streets graded, houses under construction, sawmill and canneries in operation at once. Lots to-day $35, and corners $50; will increase in value $10 each every 25 lots sold. Invest at once. Remember the money made by those who bought early in Vancouver.

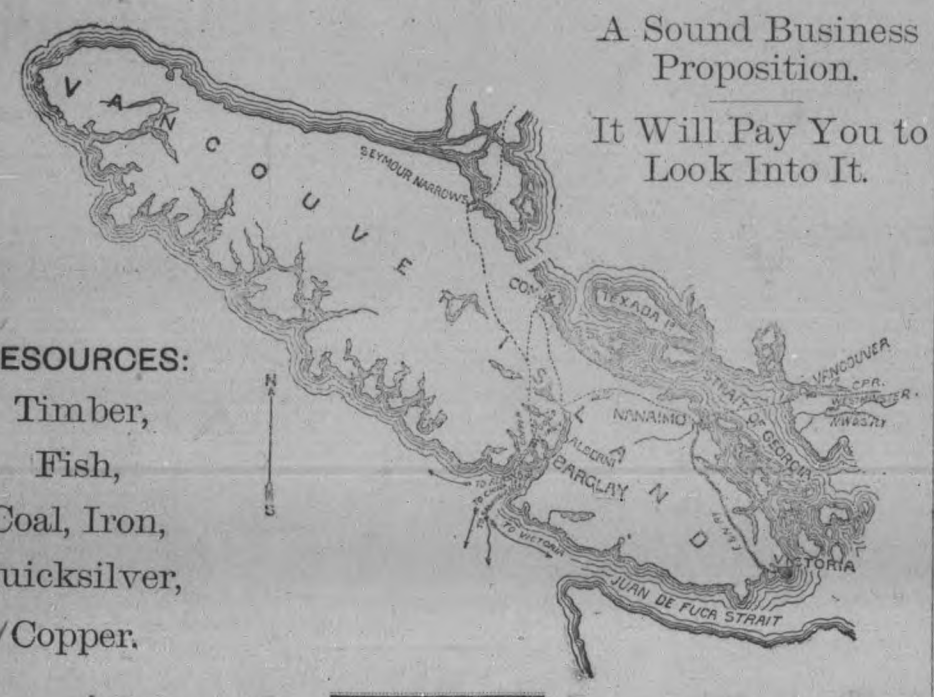
PAGE & MacGREGOR

18--Trounce Avenue--18

BARCLAY, B.C.

A Sound Business Proposition.

It Will Pay You to Look Into It.



RESOURCES:
Timber,
Fish,
Coal, Iron,
Quicksilver,
Copper.

GENERAL AGENTS { CRANE, McGREGOR & BOGGS, PAGE & McGREGOR, YOUNG, BARTLETT & CO.

THE BARCLAY SOUND LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

VICTORIA, B. C.

IT WAS A RARE TREAT.

Maude Granger's Performance at the Victoria Last Evening.

Miss Maude Granger's power as an actress is very much like that exercised by a writer of genius, who conducts his reader from scene to scene, throwing the pleasing fetters of rich fancy and the irresistible spell of a magical magnetism on the will of the reader until he goes, a willing captive, in the train of the glowing imagination that carries him onward through the realms of highest intellectual pleasures. This strange, sympathetic spell thrown over an audience by Miss Granger, renders extremely difficult, if not impossible, any attempt at calm, unbiassed criticism. Cool and deliberate to an extent hard for any person of feeling and humanism to understand, must have been the man who could witness unmoved Miss Granger's splendid interpretation of the character of Helen Carruthers in "Inherited" last night. There was a fair audience, representative of Victoria's good taste and intellect, present. The terrible scene at the close of the second act, where Helen's reason leaves its throne, to be succeeded by madness in awful form, stirred the deepest feelings of those present. But it is difficult to enumerate the best parts where all was so excellent. Suffice it to say that long before the curtain fell for the last time Miss Granger was queen of her audience. The support was first rate. Miss Clara Louise Thompson gave a forceful and most agreeable rendering of the part of Alice Pelham, while Miss Jessie Wyatt charmed everyone with the nerve with which she portrayed that of Fay Merwin. The child's part, Louise, Helen's daughter, taken by little Charlotte, carried the house by storm. The sweet, artless simplicity and delightful voice of the little girl won everybody's heartiest applause. Her recitations were simply faultless. Mr. Jay Hunt as the enthusiastic young American, in his comical dialogues with Fay was capital. The part of Julian Raymond was powerfully sustained by Mr. Clarence Hundyside, and that of Dr. Raymond by Mr. Chas. H. Mestayer was much appreciated by the spectators. Perkins, the servant, by Mr. Frank Andrew's deserved the applause bestowed. The stage settings, costumes and effects were quite in keeping with the high character of the piece.

To-night Dumas' famous play "Camille," by many considered to be his masterpiece, will be presented, with Miss Granger as Camille.

Miss Madge Hardman, box 316, Ottawa, Was the fortunate person to secure the elegant Gold Watch from the Ladies' Pictorial Weekly's (of Toronto Ontario,) Prize Competition for Monday. Watches and other prizes given away daily. Send two three cent stamps for particulars.

A fine line of 1847 Roger Bros. quadruple plated silver ware, suitable for wedding gifts, at Weller Bros.

Two carloads of newest designs in carpets and rugs at Weller Bros.

BRIEF LOCALS.

One Day's Doings in City and Province Briefly Related.

The Prairie State Incubator is the best made. McLennan & McFeely, agents.

Several minor applications were disposed of in the Supreme Court Chambers this morning.

A carload of handsome ladies' desks, cabinets, center tables, etc., just in at Weller Bros.

When suffering from toothache try Gibbons' Toothache gum. Sold by all druggists.

The defendant's costs will be taxed to-morrow in the case of the City of Vancouver vs. the C.P.R.

Lake Superior whitefish, and salmon-trout, also Glasgow beef-ham, received this day, at R. H. Jamieson's, Red Front Store, 33 Fort street.

Mr. Speaker will leave for New Westminster to-night to resume, with his brother commissioners, those "awful" sittings of the Fishery Commission.

The B. C. Business College, 43 Government street, is the place to go to for a thorough course in business penmanship, book-keeping and arithmetic. Open day and night. Best and latest methods taught.

Among the numerous artistic photographs recently produced at the Queen Art Studio, 43 Fort street, the costume portraits of the Masters Louis and Oscar Redon, of the Driard, are very fine, both as photography and work of art, specimens of which are now exhibited in the windows. Do not fail to see them at 43 Fort street. We recommend all to the Queen's Art Studio.

Wall papers in newest patterns and colors, a carload just received by Weller Bros.

A pair of pugnacious roosters had a battle in the middle of Fisgard street this afternoon, to the great enjoyment of a crowd of Mongols and white men. Neither bird suffered very much, which disappointed the crowd.

BIRTH.

BAILEY—At Port Townsend on the 5th instant, the wife of F. J. Bailey of a son.

DIED.

BALES—In this city on the 11th instant, James Chesney Bales, a native of Great Yarmouth, England, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 1.45 p.m. from his late residence, Victoria West, and at 2:15 from Christ Church cathedral.

Friends are invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. P. DAVIES & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GOVERNMENT SALE

—OF—

121 LOTS 121

—IN THE TOWN OF—

NELSON

Under instructions from the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, on behalf of the Province of British Columbia, we will sell by Public Auction, at 11 a.m., at the Town of Nelson, Kootenay, on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th,

Particulars, with maps, will be issued on the 15th instant.

Terms of Sale—¼ cash, ¼ six months, ¼ twelve months, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Crown Grants $5 each.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
mh11-td Auctioneer.

RE ESTATE OF ABEL BESWICK, DECEASED.

Valuable City Lot for Sale

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND, including the erections thereon, consisting of dwelling house, stable and carriage shed, situated immediately behind the City Hall, and having frontage on both Pandora and Cormorant streets, being described upon the map of Victoria as Lot 1251.

Tenders (terms cash) to be sent to the undersigned not later than Friday, March 25th, 1892.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

THOMAS BURTON,
mh11-2w 22 Kingston street, James Bay.

W. J. DEASY

(Successor to J. C. Smith.)

Chimney Sweeping, Carpet Beating

House Cleaning and all odd jobs promptly attended to. Orders may be left with T. L. Irving, 43 Fort street; J. T. Papst, 159 Fort street; Watson & Hall, 55 Yates street.

Telephone call 448. mh11-2w

VICTORIA JOCKEY CLUB, L'D

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the shareholders of the Victoria Jockey Club, Limited, will be held in the City Hall on Thursday, the 17th of March, at 8 p.m.

BUSINESS—Election of Officers, Financial Statement, and Settlement of Liabilities.

W. H. BAINBRIDGE,
Victoria, March 10, 1892. Secretary. mh11-6t

CAPT. WILLIAM MOORE

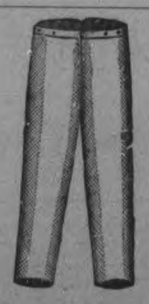
MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO.

DEAR SIRS:—

I have great pleasure in giving you this testimonial for your Balsam of Aniseed, having used it for many years in my family, for coughs, colds, bronchitis. One or two bottles generally effecting a cure in bronchitis.

Yours truly,
WM. MOORE.

Victoria, Feb. 23rd, 1892.
fe17



Tweed Pants,

Made to Order,

$4.00

RUSSELL McDONALD & CO.,

134 DOUGLAS STREET.

I DO NOT CURE FITS.

PEOPLE WHO PRACTICE THAT ART ARE LITTLE SHORT OF WIZARDS, AND THERE ARE NO

WIZARDS IN VICTORIA

BUT MY BOOT AND SHOE STORE AT THE CORNER OF GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS HAS GIVEN A. B. ERSKINE THE REPUTATION OF

MAKING FITS ALL THE TIME

A. W. MORE & CO.

Beg to offer the following for sale:

200 ACRES good land, 3½ miles from Alberni Townsite, with main road running through the property.
$10 per acre, easy terms.

FARMS.

160 acres, good house and four sheds; 10 acres cleared, Shawnigan	$1600
200 acres at Alberni	2000
50 acres, 11 miles from Victoria, 10 acres cleared	1500
640 acres, Okanagan District, 200 acres under cultivation.	
621 acres, good house, 35 acres cleared, Salt Spring Island	6000
152 acres, 60 acres cleared and fenced, no stumps left; good soil; one mile from Alberni Townsite; only	3000

RESIDENCE LOTS.

Esquimalt road, lots	$350 to $600
Fernwood Estate, lots	$400 to 550
Corner acre, Fernwood Estate	3000
Lot on Fort street	1050
Lot on Michigan street near Menzies	800
James Bay lots	$700 to 2100

HOUSES.

House and lot, 4 rooms, Pembroke street	$1100
House, 6 rooms, on Fort street	210
House, 6 rooms, Fernwood road	2000
House 5 rooms, James Bay	190
Fine residence, James Bay	4700
House, 5 rooms, Work Estate	2000
House, Victoria West, 4 rooms	1150
House, 8 rooms, near the Cathedral	3700
House, 5 rooms, Pandora street	2525
House and half an acre, 7 rooms	1800
Fine residence	8000
First-class boarding house.	

BUSINESS LOTS.

For sale on Government street, Douglas street, Yates street, Fort street and Johnson street.	
30 feet by 60, on Douglas street	$5250

NELSON.

One acre, corner Pine street, only	$400

PEMBROKE STREET LOTS.

Only a few left at $335 for cash, or $350 on terms ⅓ cash, ⅓ six and twelve months at eight per cent.

OFFICE: TURNER BUILDING, 70 DOUGLAS STREET.

STILL A FEW LEFT.

Secure one of those fine Lots at the **Junction of Government and Douglas Streets** before they are all sold. **TERMS EASY.**

Also Some Nice Residential Property on Bellott St.

We are offering some valuable property in the centre of

C·H·I·N·A·T·O·W·N

Full particulars on application to

HEISTERMAN & CO., 75 GOVERNMENT ST.

WHAT A WONDERFUL

Assortment of Men's and Boys' Clothing is to be seen at Cameron's mammoth store on Johnson street. There you can find every

THING

Requisite to make a perfect exterior, and we all know that the tailor makes the man. Our principle

IS CASH!

KASLO CITY

The Centre of the Great Kootenay Mining District in B.C.

This young and thriving City is situated on Kootenay Lake at the mouth of Kaslo River, within close proximity to the famous Kaslo and Slocan mines.

The discoveries during the present year of numerous mines of remarkably rich ore and great width on Kaslo river and east of Slocan Lake are well known to the public. They have attracted the attention of capitalists and miners all over the continent, and there is no question that these mines, which are tributary to KASLO CITY, will receive more attention than those of any other section of Kootenay.

A spacious hotel has been built for the accommodation of travelers. Stores and other buildings have also been erected. The townsite is being cleared and streets graded so as to forward the large amount of building that will be in progress as soon as material is secured for construction. A trail has been built to the mines, which will be replaced by a wagon road as soon as the work can be prosecuted. The grade to the mines is an easy one. An application for a charter to build a railway line into the mines from Kaslo will be made at the coming session of the Legislature. Everything is being done that circumstances will permit to give easy access to the mines and furnish supplies for the miners, KASLO CITY will have a large population this summer. It will become the supply depot for the richest mining section yet discovered in British Columbia. Unlike many mountain towns, it is most favorably situated on a gentle slope from the waters of a sheltered bay on Kootenay Lake, and is supplied for domestic and manufacturing purposes, by a large stream of pure cold water.

If you wish to participate in the profits that enchanced values will bring don't fail to invest in Kaslo City. Lots are on sale at the offices of all the Leading Real Estate Brokers in the Province.

IRVING & HAYWOOD, - - GENERAL AGENTS

WILLIAMS' BUILDING, BROAD STREET, VICTORIA.

Call or send for further particulars.